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United States
Department of
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Economic
Research
Service

LPS-48
July 1991

Livestock and Poultry

Situation and Outlook Report

Hogs and Pigs Kept for Breeding

Quarterly data, 10 States.

Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook. Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, July 1991, LPS-48.

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Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released July 15, 1991. The next summary of the *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook* is scheduled for release on August 16, 1991. Summaries of Situation and Outlook reports can be accessed electronically through the USDA CID system. For details, call (202) 447-5505.

The present forecasts will be updated, if needed, in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates scheduled for release on August 11, 1991.

The *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook* is published six times a year. Subscriptions are available from ERS/NASS, Box 1608, Rockville, MD 20849-1608, or call, toll free, 1-800-999-6779 (8:30-5:00 ET). Rates: 1 year $17, 2 years $33, 3 years $48. Foreign customers add 25 percent for subscriptions mailed outside the United States. Make check payable to ERS/NASS.

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Summary

The June *Hogs and Pigs* report indicates that the hog cycle is in a major expansion phase. Although the previous report in March indicated that producers were making only modest changes in their breeding herds, the June report showed the total number of hogs and pigs was up 5 percent from a year ago, while the number kept for breeding was up 6 percent. The increase in the market hog market inventory, and the intentions to have 7 percent more sows farrow during June-November than last year, form the basis for a jump in pork production over the next 12 months.

Returns above total costs have been positive since January 1990, providing incentive for the expansion. In previous cycles, producers began making substantial increases in breeding numbers after about 6 months of sustained positive returns. Despite the outlook for lower hog prices, returns are expected to remain above breakeven for most of this year as feed costs drop.

Commercial pork production in 1991 is projected at 16 billion pounds, the highest since the 1980 record of 16.4 billion pounds. Hog prices are expected to average near $50 per cwt, compared with $54 last year. Retail pork prices are expected to average 1-3 percent below last year's $2.13 per pound.

Beef production in 1991 is projected to be about 22.9 billion pounds, up 1 percent from last year due to increased fed cattle slaughter and heavier weights. Choice steer prices are expected to average $76-79 per cwt, compared with $76.56 last year. Feeder cattle prices are expected to average $2-$5 higher than 1990's $92 per cwt. Choice retail beef prices are forecast to average 2-4 percent over 1990's $2.81 per pound.

Broiler producers are expected to expand production around 5 percent in 1991 to 19.5 billion pounds. Wholesale broiler prices are forecast to average 49-52 cents per pound, compared with nearly 55 cents a year ago. Lower prices likely will hold returns below a year earlier, but are expected to be offset somewhat by lower feed costs.

Turkey producers are expected to increase production only about 2 percent in 1991 with most of the expected increase in the first half. This will be the smallest year-to-year increase since 1984's 1 percent. Wholesale hen prices in the Eastern region in 1991 are expected to average about the same as in 1990, 63 cents per pound.

Egg production in 1991 is expected to be up only fractionally from 1990 to nearly 5.7 billion dozen. Wholesale New York egg prices are projected to average 76-79 cents per dozen, compared with 82 cents last year and in 1989.

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Table 1--Livestock, poultry, and egg production and prices (All percent changes shown are from a year earlier.)

Item	1989	1990					1991				
	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual	I	II 1/	III 1/	IV 1/	Annual 1/
						Million pounds					
Production:											
Beef	22,974	5,508	5,736	5,823	5,567	22,634	5,383	5,685	6,025	5,775	22,868
% change	-2	0	-1	-1	-4	-1	-2	-1	3	4	1
Pork	15,759	3,905	3,647	3,641	4,107	15,300	3,901	3,800	3,900	4,400	16,001
% change	1	1	-7	-4	-1	-3	0	4	7	7	5
Lamb & mutton	341	93	89	84	92	358	98	85	87	91	361
% change	4	6	11	4	0	5	5	-4	4	-1	1
Veal	344	79	72	79	86	316	82	68	75	80	305
% change	-11	-13	-15	-6	2	-8	4	-6	-5	-7	-3
Total red meat	39,418	9,585	9,544	9,627	9,852	38,608	9,464	9,638	10,087	10,346	39,535
% change	-1	0	-3	-2	-3	-2	-1	1	5	5	2
Broilers 2/	17,334	4,495	4,660	4,627	4,772	18,554	4,692	4,925	4,920	5,000	19,537
% change	8	9	6	5	8	7	4	6	6	5	5
Turkeys 2/	4,175	983	1,102	1,223	1,253	4,561	1,021	1,135	1,225	1,265	4,646
% change	6	22	9	4	6	9	4	3	0	1	2
Total poultry 3/	22,039	5,611	5,907	5,979	6,138	23,635	5,837	6,198	6,270	6,385	24,690
% change	7	11	7	5	7	7	4	5	5	4	4
Total red meat and poultry	61,457	15,196	15,451	15,606	15,990	62,243	15,301	15,836	16,357	16,731	64,225
% change	2	4	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	5	3
						Million dozen					
Eggs	5,598	1,391	1,411	1,413	1,445	5,660	1,418	1,410	1,420	1,440	5,688
% change	-3	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Prices						Dollars per cwt					
Choice steers, Nebraska direct, 1100-1300 lb	73.86	78.46	78.25	76.91	80.60	78.56	80.09	77.92	71-77	75-81	76-79
Barrows and gilts, 7-markets	44.03	49.45	59.01	57.67	51.67	54.45	51.50	53.34	48-54	43-49	49-52
Slaughter lambs, Ch., San Angelo	67.32	59.62	60.13	52.07	50.33	55.54	49.44	56.32	49-55	48-54	51-54
						Cents per pound					
Broilers, 12-city avg. 4/	59.0	56.5	56.6	57.2	48.8	54.8	51.2	52.20	49-55	45-51	49-52
Turkeys, Eastern region 5/	66.7	56.5	61.3	66.3	68.6	63.2	56.1	61.80	63-69	65-71	61-64
						Cents per dozen					
Eggs New York 6/	81.9	87.8	74.6	77.8	88.5	82.2	85.9	70.20	73-79	75-81	76-79

1/ Projected. 2/ Federally inspected. 3/ Includes broilers, turkeys, and mature chickens. 4/ Wholesale weighted average. 5/ Wholesale, 8- to 16-pound young hens. 6/ Cartoned, consumer Grade A large, sales to volume buyers.

Factors Affecting Livestock and Poultry

Livestock and poultry producers' feed costs are expected to be lower through most of 1992, due to prospects for large corn and soybean crops. The larger crops are expected to increase 1991/92 ending stocks of corn and soybeans 15 and 7 percent, respectively, from 1990/91. Farm corn prices are projected to average $2.25-$2.30 per bushel in 1990/91 and $1.90-$2.30 in 1991/92. Prices of soybean meal (44 percent at Decatur) are expected to average $165 per ton in 1990/91, compared with $140-$175 in 1991/92.

Recent economic indicators suggest the recession bottomed out in April or May. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators advanced for the fourth straight month in May. Most of its components are signaling an improvement. Relatively low interest rates and declining inflation in second-half 1991 bolster prospects for future interest-sensitive consumer and business spending. Interest rate declines will likely have their biggest impacts on growth in the second half of this year and the first half of 1992. Growth in consumer income should accelerate with a recovering economy. Real disposable income will likely contract in 1991 but increase in 1992 at about the same pace as real GNP, about 3 to 3.5 percent.

Inflation is not of as much concern as it was 6 months ago. Inflation, as measured by the GNP deflator, is expected to rise about 4 percent this year, about the same as the 2 previous years.

Due to a sharp decline early this year, the bank prime interest rate is expected to average about 9 percent this year, compared with 10 percent a year ago. If the economy recovers as expected, the prime rate is expected to average slightly higher in 1992.

Livestock and Red Meats

Hogs

June Report Indicates Expansion Underway

Little doubt remains that the hog cycle has turned the corner and is heading into a major rebuilding phase. The December and March *Hogs and Pigs* reports led many analysts to believe that producers had broken away from historical patterns of making large additions to their breeding herds following a period of sustained favorable returns. For example, the March report indicated a year-to-year expansion of 1 percent in the U.S. breeding herd, the first increase since March 1989. The total inventory of hogs and pigs was up 2 percent, buoyed by a 3-percent rise in market hogs. At the same time, producers indicated a 1-percent increase in March-May farrowing intentions, compared with a 2-percent decline indicated in December.

Expectations were that the June *Hogs and Pigs* report would also show modest growth. But to almost everyone's surprise, the June report revised upward some important numbers reported in March and indicated strong and widespread future expansion. Major revisions were in the crucial States of Iowa and North Carolina data that had raised some concerns in the March report.

Besides the revisions to the March numbers, the June report indicated strong year-to-year increases and underscores the

Table 2--Hogs on farms, farrowings, and pig crops, United States

Inventory	1989	1990	1991	1990 / 1989	1991 / 1990
	1,000 head			Percent change	
March 1 inventory	52,965	51,150	52,760	-3	3
Breeding	7,081	6,806	6,992	-4	3
Market	45,884	44,344	45,768	-3	3
Under 60 lb	17,624	16,895	17,663	-4	5
60-119 lb	10,995	10,602	11,036	-4	4
120-179 lb	9,493	9,209	9,315	-3	1
180 + lb	7,772	7,638	7,754	-2	2
June 1 inventory	55,880	53,850	56,290	-4	5
Breeding	7,315	7,075	7,470	-3	6
Market	48,565	46,775	48,820	-4	4
Under 60 lb	20,687	19,806	20,700	-4	5
60-119 lb	12,090	11,718	12,355	-3	5
120-179 lb	8,785	8,535	8,806	-3	3
180 + lb	7,003	6,716	6,959	-4	4
Sept. 1 inventory	57,315	55,940		-2	
Breeding	6,832	6,815		0	
Market	50,483	49,125		-3	
Under 60 lb	19,150	18,936		-1	
60-119 lb	12,502	12,218		-2	
120-179 lb	10,559	10,132		-4	
180 + lb	8,272	7,839		-5	
Dec. 1 inventory	53,821	54,462		1	
Breeding	6,862	6,867		0	
Market	46,959	47,595		1	
under 60 lb	17,195	17,861		4	
60-119 lb	12,183	12,204		0	
120-179 lb	9,673	9,639		0	
180 + lb	7,908	7,891		0	
Sows farrowing					
Dec. 1/-Feb.	2,723	2,600	2,705	-5	4
March-May	3,318	3,142	3,285	-5	5
Dec. 1/-May	6,041	5,742	5,990	-5	4
June-August	2,977	2,879	3,078 2/	-3	7
Sept.-Nov.	2,798	2,834	3,013 2/	1	6
June-Nov.	5,775	5,713	6,091 2/	-1	7
Pig crop					
Dec. 1/-Feb.	21,168	20,349	21,283	-4	5
March-May	26,070	24,958	26,185	-4	5
Dec. 1/-May	47,238	45,307	47,468	-4	5
June-August	23,192	22,737		-2	
Sept.-Nov.	21,644	22,167		2	
June-Nov.	44,836	44,904		0	
	Number				
Pigs per litter					
Dec. 1/-Feb.	7.77	7.83	7.87	1	1
March-May	7.86	7.94	7.97	1	0
Dec. 1/-May	7.82	7.89	7.92	1	0
June-Aug.	7.79	7.90		1	
Sept.-Nov.	7.74	7.82		1	
June-Nov.	7.76	7.86		1	

1/ December preceding year. 2/ Intentions

Table 3--Hogs on farms, farrowings, and pig crops, 10 States

Inventory	1989	1990	1991	1990 / 1989	1991 / 1990
	1,000 head			Percent change	
March 1 inventory	41,655	40,190	41,990	-4	4
Breeding	5,445	5,245	5,450	-4	4
Market	36,210	34,945	36,540	-3	5
Under 60 lb	13,865	13,289	14,040	-4	6
60-119 lb	8,678	8,335	8,770	-4	5
120-179 lb	7,545	7,338	7,555	-3	3
180 + lb	6,122	5,983	6,175	-2	3
June 1 inventory	44,020	42,630	44,520	-3	4
Breeding	5,550	5,405	5,700	-3	5
Market	38,470	37,225	38,820	-3	4
Under 60 lb	16,315	15,680	16,385	-4	4
60-119 lb	9,600	9,325	9,815	-3	5
120-179 lb	6,995	6,845	7,070	-2	3
180 + lb	5,560	5,375	5,550	-3	3
Sept. 1 inventory	45,050	44,120		-2	
Breeding	5,320	5,300		0	
Market	39,730	38,820		-2	
Under 60 lb	15,045	14,880		-1	
60-119 lb	9,845	9,580		-3	
120-179 lb	8,430	8,190		-3	
180 + lb	6,410	6,170		-4	
Dec. 1 inventory	42,200	42,900		2	
Breeding	5,275	5,257		0	
Market	36,925	37,643		2	
under 60 lb	13,450	14,105		5	
60-119 lb	9,602	9,696		1	
120-179 lb	7,609	7,600		0	
180 + lb	6,264	6,245		0	
Sows farrowing					
Dec. 1/-Feb.	2,114	2,028	2,129	-4	5
March-May	2,585	2,458	2,577	-5	5
Dec. 1/-May	4,699	4,486	4,706	-5	5
June-August	2,309	2,236	2,413 2/	-3	8
Sept.-Nov.	2,195	2,238	2,373 2/	2	6
June-Nov.	4,504	4,474	4,786 2/	-1	7
Pig crop					
Dec. 1/-Feb.	16,481	15,870	16,770	-4	6
March-May	20,348	19,576	20,555	-4	5
Dec. 1/-May	36,829	35,446	37,325	-4	5
June-August	18,049	17,684		-2	
Sept.-Nov.	16,929	17,459		3	
June-Nov.	34,978	35,143		0	
		Number			
Pigs per litter					
Dec. 1/-Feb.	7.80	7.83	7.88	0	1
March-May	7.87	7.96	7.98	1	0
Dec. 1/-May	7.84	7.90	7.93	1	0
June-Aug.	7.82	7.91		1	
Sept.-Nov.	7.71	7.80		1	
June-Nov.	7.77	7.85		1	

1/ December preceding year. 2/ Intentions

strong expansion underway. Total inventories showed a 5-percent increase, with breeding herd inventories increasing 6 percent and market hogs 4. The hefty increase in the breeding herd, plus June and September farrowing intentions increases of 7 and 6 percent, respectively, provide ample evidence of the expansion's strength. The March-May pig crop indicated that the expansion was first centered in the western Corn Belt with the June-November farrowing intentions showing the expansion moving into most States, except perhaps Kansas, by fall.

Table 4--Sow slaughter balance sheet, United States

Item	1989	1990	1991
		1,000 head	
December 1 breeding 1/	7,054	6,862	6,867
December-February			
Comm. sow slaughter	956	934	873
Gilts added	983	878	998
March 1 breeding	7,081	6,806	6,992
March-May			
Comm. sow slaughter	975	887	845
Gilts added	1,209	1,156	1,323
June 1 breeding	7,315	7,075	7,470
June-August			
Comm. sow slaughter	1,192	1,054	
Gilts added	709	794	
September 1 breeding	6,832	6,815	
September-November			
Comm. sow slaughter	1,105	970	
Gilts added	1,135	1,022	

1/ December previous year.

Producer Returns Likely To Remain Favorable for Next 6-9 Months

Farrow-to-finish hog producers' net returns have been favorable for the past 17 months. Given current expectations of favorable 1991 crop production, hog producers' returns—even with declining prices—are still expected to remain positive into early 1992. Total cash costs are expected to average around $36 and capital replacement costs about $6 per cwt. Producer margins should narrow because hog prices have probably already reached a high for the year and are expected to drop seasonally lower in the fall quarter.

The expansion phase in the current hog production cycle could be longer than in past cycles. Many producers appear to be in better shape financially going into this expansion than past ones. In addition, producer numbers increasingly consist of highly capitalized units—of which about 12 percent maintain some form of production contracts. Increased pork supplies in the face of lower prices may persist longer under such production commitments. Although this scenario appears negative in many respects, it also allows pork products to be more price competitive with those of chicken and beef, caps some potential import penetration, and enhances the potential for increased exports.

Some concerns mentioned in the last *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook* report supporting an expansion delay dealt with uncertainty about when the current recession would end and developments in Europe. The recession appears to have bottomed out and real growth should pick up in second-half 1991 and continue into 1992.

Slaughter Rates To Show Strong Gains

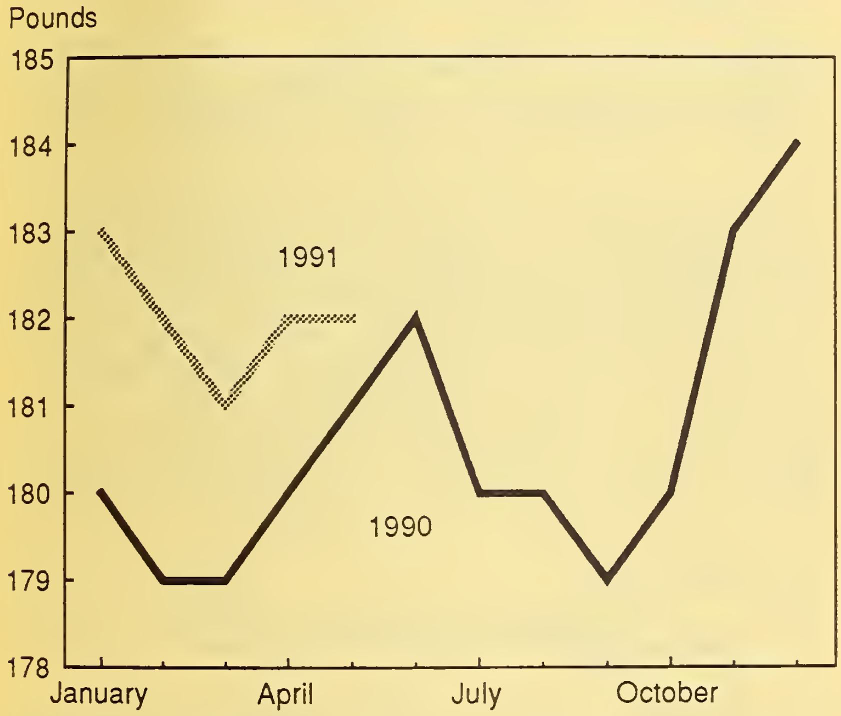
Commercial pork production in second-quarter 1991 totaled about 3.8 billion pounds, up 4 percent from 1990 due to a nearly 3-percent increase in slaughter numbers and a 2-pound gain in average dressed weights. Slaughter numbers

Table 5--Hogs and pigs balance sheet

Year	Dec. 1 inventory 1/	Dec.-May pig crop 1/	Total supply Dec.-May	Comm'l slaughter	Other disappearance 2/	June 1 inventory	June-Nov. pig crop	Total supply	Comm'l slaughter June-Nov.	Other disappearance 2/
					1,000 head					
1975	54,693	35,530	90,223	37,854	4,509	47,860	35,656	83,516	31,666	2,583
1976	49,267	42,177	91,444	34,691	2,823	53,930	42,218	96,148	38,052	3,162
1977	54,934	42,960	97,894	39,435	3,999	54,460	43,202	97,662	38,220	2,903
1978	56,539	42,481	99,020	38,947	4,833	55,240	46,031	101,271	38,462	2,453
1979	60,356	50,551	110,907	41,270	4,617	65,020	52,241	117,261	46,627	3,316
1980	67,318	52,288	119,606	49,294	5,057	65,255	49,432	114,687	46,216	4,009
1981	64,462	47,605	112,067	47,503	4,824	59,740	46,248	105,988	43,991	3,299
1982	58,698	41,575	100,273	43,938	4,076	52,260	43,614	95,874	39,646	1,694
1983	54,534	47,409	101,943	41,516	2,482	57,945	45,785	103,730	45,146	1,890
1984	56,694	42,403	99,097	44,147	2,135	52,815	44,183	96,998	41,840	1,085
1985	54,073	42,546	96,619	42,814	1,555	52,250	43,490	95,740	41,771	1,655
1986	52,314	40,445	92,759	41,519	2,365	48,875	42,126	91,001	38,183	1,817
1987	51,001	43,496	94,497	39,487	2,811	52,200	44,927	97,127	40,577	2,166
1988	54,384	46,883	101,267	43,148	1,934	56,185	46,000	102,185	44,514	2,202
1989	55,469	47,238	102,707	44,685	2,143	55,880	44,836	100,716	44,719	2,176
1990	53,821	45,307	99,128	43,058	2,220	53,850	44,904	98,754	41,956	2,336
1991	54,462	47,468	101,930	43,486	2,154	56,290				

1/ December previous year. 2/ Includes imports, exports, death loss, farm slaughter, etc.

Figure 1
Average Dressed Weights



and average dressed weights are expected to track the normal seasonal pattern of dipping in the third quarter and picking up in the fourth, but at much higher levels than last year.

Revisions in the number of young market hogs and higher than expected spring 1991 farrowings place about half of the likely 1991 year-to-year slaughter increase in the fall and about 40 percent this summer. These increases for both quarters represent about a 6-percent change from a year ago. For the fall quarter, this increase translates into an 11-percent summer-to-fall quarterly jump—a hefty, but not abnormally large, seasonal movement.

These increased supplies and the indication of ample hog numbers in the future—in addition to likely abundant supplies of poultry and beef—will weigh heavily on hog prices. Third- and fourth-quarter seven market barrow and gilt prices are expected to drop around 11 percent from a year ago in both quarters, about $3 to $5 lower in each quarter than was expected before the June report. For the year, prices should average near $50 per cwt.

Second-Quarter Recap

By late June, higher weekly slaughter finally pushed 1991 cumulative totals over 1990 numbers. First-quarter 1991 was most assuredly the last quarter for the next six to seven quarters with a year-to-year slaughter decrease. Second-quarter production was up 4 percent, given the 3-percent slaughter increase noted above and heavier average weights.

April was marked by tight pork stocks, increasing strength in pork cutout values, but only minor movement in hog prices. Hog prices strengthened seasonally in May, rising $3.50 per cwt from April. Pork cutout values rose as well during May, mostly in response to pre-Memorial Day ordering. Hog prices followed, posting weekly increases until mid-May. However, high wholesale prices, especially in the loin market, led many retailers to abandon pork featuring. Increased supplies generated by these initial strong price increases weighed heavily on the market.

Weekly hog prices hit $55.65 in mid-May and then weakened. By late May, it was evident that holiday pork sales lagged expectations and pipeline stocks accumulated. With decreased quantities demanded at wholesale, some packers had product backing up. In response to weakened wholesale prices and slowly receding hog prices, some packers reduced their hours of operation. With reduced demand for hogs, the stage was set for a drop in hog prices.

Hog prices for the first week in June averaged $53.18, a drop of about $2.50 in 3 weeks. Declining slaughter in late June boosted prices to almost $57—attesting to the erratic nature

of the market with low storage stocks and uncertainty surrounding future supplies. Prices—both on the live and futures markets—dropped sharply immediately following the June report. Distant future contract prices for both live hogs and frozen bellies dropped their daily limits the first day of July, but rebounded somewhat by the end of the week. For the week, future contract prices dropped about 4 and 6 percent, respectively, for live hog and belly contracts. Live hog prices averaged $54.18 for the week—almost a 5-percent drop from the previous week.

Retail Prices To Reflect Increased Supplies

Retail pork prices have declined every month since December 1990 and averaged $2.15 per pound for first-quarter 1991. Retail prices should average $2.12 for the second quarter—about what was expected in the last *Livestock and Poultry* report. However, prices this summer and fall should reflect the additional quantities on the market. Third- and fourth-quarter prices are expected to average about $2.10 and $2.00, respectively.

The June *Hogs and Pigs* report suggests first- and second-quarter 1992 slaughter and production to be around 7 percent above a year ago. This increased supply would push retail prices down to about $2.00 per pound for much of the first half of 1992. Farm hog prices likely will remain in the mid-$40's for much of the first half of next year.

Marketing Spreads and Storage Behavior Uncertain

The prospect of declining farm prices and almost certain abundant future hog supplies permits packers and wholesalers the opportunity to depend upon current production for much of their needs. As a result, stocks are expected to be drawn down and maintained at low levels. Any stock buildup is expected to follow typical seasonal patterns, with slight increases in the fall and the first two quarters of 1992.

Figure 2
Retail Pork Prices

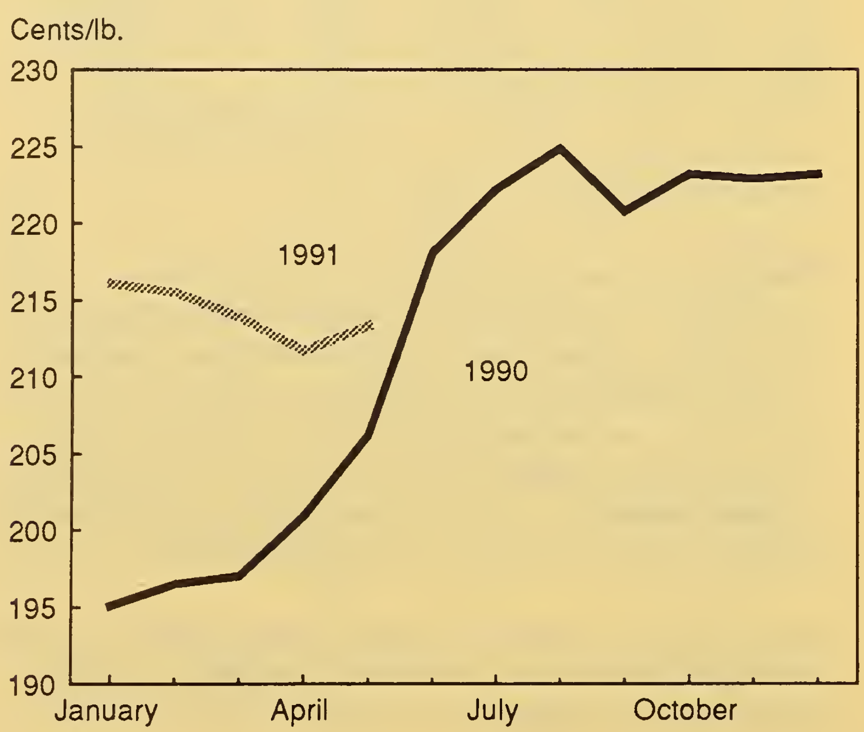
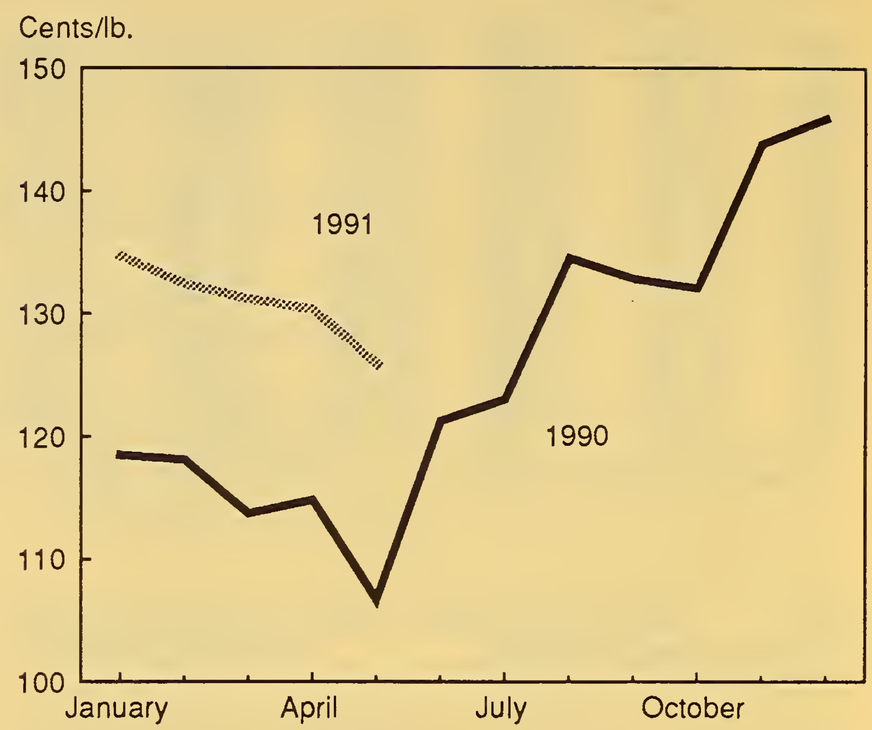


Figure 3
Farm-to-Retail Price Spread



Declining retail pork prices and likely abundant competing meats along with expected larger hog supplies and declining hog prices make farm-to-retail spread behavior difficult to predict. Historically, spreads narrow in the summer with increasing farm prices and widen in the fall with decreasing farm prices. With summer 1991 hog prices not likely to show much strength, spreads could widen this summer and fall.

U.S. Pork Trade

U.S. Pork and Hog Imports Could Decline in 1991

U.S. pork imports were 258 million pounds in the first 4 months of the year, 10 percent below last year. Imports from Poland declined further and despite an increase in frozen pork shipments, imports from Denmark remain below 1990. Although production in Denmark and Canada is forecast to rise, larger U.S. production and lower prices could make it more difficult for foreign pork to compete in the United States. Imports could decline to about 880 million pounds in 1991.

Imports from Denmark declined almost 6 percent in January-April as a result of unfavorable exchange rates and supply constraints. Although imports of frozen pork increased, canned ham imports remain more than one-third below 1990 levels. However, the February hog census for Denmark indicates that a substantial expansion is underway. Market hogs were 6 percent above the previous year with the largest in-

crease (7 percent) in the 20- to 50-kilogram range. Pigs weighing less than 20 kilograms were 5 percent above 1990. This should translate into more pigs available for slaughter in the second half of the year. If the krone-dollar ratio remains favorable, imports of Danish pork could increase in upcoming months.

In addition to uncertainties from exchange rate fluctuations, a significant change in EC market conditions could affect Danish pork exports to the United States. Reports from Europe indicate that there is considerable uncertainty as to the impacts of Mystery Reproductive Syndrome. Recently, cases have been discovered in Great Britain, a major market for Danish pork. Although pig prices in the U.K. initially increased on the news, they have settled back, discounting any anticipated shortfalls in production. However, if the disease continues to spread and results in a decrease in EC production, prices could rise and Danish sales in the EC could increase relative to those in Denmark's overseas markets.

Imports of Canadian pork lagged below 1990 in the first 4 months of the year as lower production reduced the available supply for export. Agriculture Canada reports that slaughter in western Canada through April was 3 percent below 1990 and declined by 4 percent through June. However, the most recent census points to an expansion in production in the rest of the year. This, coupled with the elimination of the countervailing duty on pork and increases in the countervailing duty on hogs, could increase Canadian pork exports. However, lower U.S. prices in the second half of the year could limit trade to only slightly above last year.

Imports from Eastern Europe remain a mixed bag. Imports from Hungary and Yugoslavia continued to increase in the first 4 months, while Polish exports were almost 70 percent lower. Despite increased Polish swine production, rapid cost increases in the Polish processing sector and increased domestic demand have limited Poland's ability to export pork. It is unlikely that the situation will improve before the end of the year.

Table 6--U.S. pork trade, carcass weight 1/

Country or area	Annual 1990	January-April 1990	January-April 1991	Percent change
	------ Million pounds	-----		Percent
Imports:				
Canada	437.1	139.9	131.6	-5.9
Denmark	273.2	83.6	78.7	-5.9
Hungary	33.1	10.3	14.3	38.9
Poland	66.6	27.1	8.7	-67.8
Other	87.8	27.5	25.0	-8.9
Total	897.9	288.3	258.3	-10.4
Exports:				
Japan	125.5	47.5	39.9	-15.9
Mexico	38.3	13.1	22.4	71.3
Canada	22.8	6.9	8.8	26.9
Caribbean	15.0	3.6	4.1	14.4
Other	36.9	20.7	11.7	-43.7
Total	238.4	91.8	86.9	-5.4

1/ Data may not add to exact totals due to rounding. Percent changes calculated from unrounded data.

Increased Duty and Lower U.S. Prices Could Pressure Swine Imports

Imports of live swine during January-April were 7 percent below 1990. Feeder pig imports continued to increase, while slaughter hog imports declined almost 9 percent. However, the rate of growth for feeder pig imports slowed to only 2 percent.

On June 21, the U.S. Department of Commerce published its final review of the period covering April 1, 1988, to March 31, 1989. Publication of this notice raised the countervailing duty deposit on live swine from *de minimis* (no charge) to Can$4.49 per cwt and will require exporters to pay the difference between the deposit paid on hogs shipped between the second quarter of 1988 and the first quarter of 1990.

In addition, the Commerce Department announced the preliminary results of its review of the period covering April 1, 1989, to March 31, 1990, on June 26. The preliminary findings, if approved, would more than double the new duty deposit to Can$9.37 per cwt. Officials at the Commerce Department expect the final results to be published sometime in September. The increased duty, coupled with lower U.S. prices, could reduce the incentive to ship hogs to the United States.

U.S. Pork Exports Strong to Mexico, Weak to Japan

U.S. pork exports declined 5 percent in the first 4 months of 1991. Exports to Japan were very weak in April, a month when the Japanese typically purchase large quantities of pork. For January to April, exports were 16 percent below 1990. However, exports to Mexico and Canada continued to grow. Canada imported 27 percent more pork from the United States, and U.S. exports to Mexico increased over 70 percent. As a result of this shift in trade, exports to Japan in the first 4 months have fallen to less than half of total exports compared with over 50 percent in previous years. Canada and Mexico now represent 10 and 25 percent of U.S. exports.

Table 7--U.S. live hogs trade 1/

Country or area	Annual 1990	January-April 1990	January-April 1991	Percent change
	-----Thousand head	-----		Percent
Imports:				
Canada	886.3	369.3	344.7	-6.7
(Under 110 lb)	204.2	72.7	74.0	1.9
Total	890.3	369.5	344.8	-6.7
Exports:				
Mexico	42.0	26.3	64.3	144.8
Other	14.7	3.0	6.4	111.0
Total	56.7	29.3	70.7	141.3

1/ Data may not add to exact totals due to rounding. Percent changes calculated from unrounded data.

For all of 1991, U.S. exports are expected to increase to about 255 million pounds. Lower U.S. prices and a more favorable yen-dollar exchange rate could encourage increased exports to Japan in the second half of the year.

Cattle

Pasture and Range Conditions Above Average

Forage conditions on July 1 were the best since 1983 and are seen as a plus for beef cow operations and yearling programs. The July *Crop Production* report indicated pasture and range conditions in the 48 contiguous States were good to excellent in 29 States, poor to fair in 11 States, very poor in 7, and severe drought in Pennsylvania. Pasture and range conditions deteriorated during June, particularly in some Northeastern States. Conditions continue to be outstanding in Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Conditions were 84 percent for the United States, 8 points above last year and 5 points above the 1980-89 average.

This year's above average pasture and range conditions have contributed to the lowest mid-June hay prices since 1987. The U.S. all hay price for June was $71.60 per ton, compared with $86.70 last year. Alfalfa hay prices averaged $80.10 per ton for June, compared with $95.30 last year.

Reduced Cow Slaughter Continues

Commercial cow slaughter during the first half of this year was about 2.8 million head, 4 percent below the previous year, and the lowest since 1980. Commercial cow slaughter for the year is expected to be near 5.9 million head, about the same as last year. Dairy cow slaughter is forecast to remain above last year's 2.7 million head, due to less favorable milk/feed price ratios than last year. However, beef cow slaughter is expected to remain well below last year's 3.2 million head, due to favorable returns above cash costs and ample forage supplies.

Reduced beef cow slaughter indicates that beef cow operations are retaining cows to expand the breeding herd. Results of the July 1 inventory of the U.S. cattle herd and the first estimate of the 1991 calf crop will be released on July 29.

More Beef Expected in Second-Half 1991.

Commercial beef production during the first half of 1991 was 2 percent below last year, although dressed carcass weights were record heavy. Second-half commercial beef production is expected to increase around 4 percent from a year earlier. The greatest percentage expansion is forecast for the fourth quarter. A higher proportion of the cattle slaughter will be fed cattle compared with last year.

Cattle on Feed

As of June 1, the cattle on feed inventory in the seven monthly reporting States was up 9 percent from a year ago and was the largest June 1 inventory since 1973. Placements on feed during May were up 8 percent year-to-year, but below the

Table 8--7-States cattle on feed, placements, and marketings 1/

Year	On feed	Percent change	Net Placements	Percent change	Marketings	Percent change	Other disappearance	Percent change
	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent
1989:								
January	8,045	-4.4	1,706	2.6	1,677	-4.9	104	-1.9
February	7,970	-2.9	1,610	16.8	1,534	-0.7	115	-8.7
March	7,931	0.2	1,975	6.9	1,579	-0.9	75	-32.4
April	8,252	2.4	1,539	1.2	1,580	-1.8	124	-10.8
May	8,087	3.3	1,624	-25.3	1,752	1.6	164	12.3
June	7,795	-4.2	1,293	-6.8	1,791	4.3	62	-8.8
July	7,235	-6.5	1,291	3.2	1,700	-4.8	63	1.6
August	6,763	-5.3	1,638	-1.3	1,694	-5.4	76	15.2
September	6,631	-4.5	1,953	-11.6	1,579	-6.1	47	-29.9
October	6,958	-6.0	2,652	8.2	1,628	3.3	71	-15.5
November	7,911	-3.5	2,001	18.4	1,490	-1.8	91	-18.8
December	8,331	0.9	1,537	8.2	1,403	-7.5	87	-24.3
1990:								
January	8,378	4.1	1,906	11.7	1,644	-2.0	114	9.6
February	8,526	7.0	1,388	-13.8	1,500	-2.2	95	-17.4
March	8,319	4.9	1,902	-3.7	1,618	2.5	120	60.0
April	8,483	2.8	1,377	-10.5	1,554	-1.6	125	0.8
May	8,181	1.2	1,612	-0.7	1,776	1.4	150	-8.5
June	7,867	0.9	1,335	3.2	1,819	1.6	73	17.7
July	7,310	1.0	1,520	17.7	1,750	2.9	77	22.2
August	7,003	3.5	1,735	5.9	1,666	-1.7	82	7.9
September	6,990	5.4	2,204	12.9	1,445	-8.5	79	68.1
October	7,670	10.2	2,751	3.7	1,605	-1.4	87	22.5
November	8,729	10.3	2,007	0.3	1,512	1.5	95	4.4
December	9,129	9.6	1,478	-3.8	1,349	-3.8	121	39.1
1991:								
January	9,137	9.1	1,791	-6.0	1,707	3.8	118	3.5
February	9,103	6.8	1,465	5.5	1,481	-1.3	113	18.9
March	8,974	7.9	1,773	-6.8	1,554	-4.0	137	14.2
April	9,056	6.8	1,462	6.2	1,715	10.4	128	2.4

1/ Percent changes are from previous year.

Table 9--Federally inspected calf slaughter by class

Year	Bob veal	Fed		Other	Total
	150 lb & below	Formula 150-400 lb	Nonformula 150-400 lb	Over 400 lb	
	Thousand head				
1987	1,207.8	1,002.7	171.4	297.5	2,679.4
1988	1,065.9	1,003.3	155.9	185.1	2,410.2
1989	898.2	933.8	112.4	192.8	2,137.2
1990:					
Jan.	73.4	77.5	12.1	11.8	174.8
Feb.	58.0	66.1	8.1	12.9	145.1
Mar.	66.4	79.6	8.1	11.0	165.1
Apr.	42.8	67.3	8.2	9.4	127.7
May	38.9	81.7	7.3	8.9	136.8
June	41.4	69.1	9.9	11.2	131.6
July	53.7	69.0	6.5	9.5	138.7
Aug.	56.6	68.8	9.0	12.5	146.9
Sept.	51.5	60.4	7.2	13.2	132.3
Oct.	57.0	77.3	9.3	14.1	157.7
Nov.	59.5	71.3	7.6	10.7	149.1
Dec.	57.4	63.2	5.9	10.2	136.7
Year	656.6	851.3	99.2	135.4	1,742.5
1991:					
Jan.	53.6	80.3	6.9	9.9	150.7
Feb.	40.3	67.5	4.6	9.0	121.4
Mar.	38.5	69.6	4.6	7.5	120.1
Apr.	27.3	67.5	4.5	6.7	106.0
May	21.8	69.3	5.1	6.4	102.6

1985-89 average. Marketings during May were off 5 percent from a year earlier, but were more consistent with May's federally inspected steer and heifer slaughter than the previous month's marketings. Steer and heifer slaughter during June suggest that fed cattle marketings were near a year ago.

The larger numbers of cattle on feed continue to point toward expanding fed cattle marketings in the third and fourth quarters.

Fed Cattle Prices Break in June

Fed cattle prices broke sharply during June from the peaks of March and April. Monthly fed steer prices averaged $81 per cwt in March and April, declined to $78 in May, and dropped under $75 in June. On a quarterly basis, the winter quarter's $80 per cwt will likely prove to be the highest for the year. Prices averaged about $78 for the spring quarter and are expected to average in the low- to mid-$70's in the summer quarter, with some strength in the fall quarter. But a larger total meat supply, particularly pork, will likely keep slaughter steer prices below both last year's fourth quarter and this year's first quarter.

Lower Fed Cattle Prices Erode Feeding Margins

Custom cattle feeding budgets for the first 4 months of this year showed slaughter steer prices averaging about $4.50 per cwt higher than feed and feeder costs. Recently, feed and feeder costs have been in the mid-to upper-$70's with slaughter steer prices in the mid-to low-$70's. These unfavorable feedlot margins, plus already large on-feed inventories, will likely blunt the demand for feeder cattle in coming months relative to the first half. As a result, stocker and feeder cattle will likely remain on pasture longer than last year and be placed at heavier weights this fall. However, the prospects for lower feed costs this fall will help reduce the cost of gain in feedlot programs and may provide some buffer to feeder cattle prices.

Feeder cattle prices were record high in the first half of 1991, with Medium frame, Number 1, 600- to 700-pound feeder steers at Oklahoma City averaging over $96 per cwt, 7 percent above last year. But prices are expected to ease in coming months. In the last half of the year, feeder cattle prices are expected to remain near last year's, due to reduced feedlot costs of gain nearly offsetting lower slaughter cattle prices.

Utility slaughter cow prices averaged $52 per cwt during first-half 1991, compared with $54 last year. Utility cow prices are expected to average below last year's $53 for the last half of the year. Wholesale 90-percent lean cow beef prices were little changed from last year during the first half. Due partly to reduced beef cow slaughter, wholesale boneless manufacturing beef prices advanced during June as Choice boxed beef prices declined, indicating a tight supply of boneless manufacturing beef. Boneless beef stocks were drawn down during May. The strong U.S. dollar and high boneless beef prices have attracted expanded boneless manufacturing beef imports in recent months.

Retail Choice Beef Prices Peaked in April

Retail Choice beef prices peaked in April at a record $2.97 per pound, and were a cent lower in May. Choice beef prices are expected to decline in coming months as lower fed cattle and wholesale beef prices work their way into the retail level. The farm-retail Choice beef price spread widened in May as cattle and wholesale beef prices declined faster than retail prices. May's farm-retail Choice beef price spread was $1.26 per pound, compared with $1.22 in April, and $1.16 a year earlier. The farmers' share slipped to 57 percent in May, compared with 59 percent a month and year earlier.

Retail Choice beef prices are expected to work lower in coming months but the farm-retail market spreads likely will remain at wider levels.

U.S. Cattle and Beef Trade

U.S. Beef and Veal Imports Show Strength

Imports of beef and veal were about even with last year in the first 4 months of 1991. While imports from New Zealand were up, imports from Australia were down in the first part of the year compared with 1990. However, much larger imports are expected in May, June, and July from Australia. A relatively short period of dry weather in Queensland induced increased beef production and exports. Drawing on the increased supplies of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef are the relatively high U.S. prices for 90-percent

lean beef, and high U.S. demand for and low supplies of domestic cow beef. Imports from Australia are forecast to decline later in the year.

Total beef and veal imports for 1991 are forecast down 3 percent. The 1991 trigger level under the Meat Import Law is 1,318.5 million pounds, product weight, down 3.5 percent from last year. As of July 6, 1991, imports under the Law, reported by the U.S. Customs Service, were about even with 1990.

U.S. Beef Exports Rise to Minor Markets

U.S. beef and veal exports rose 22 percent during the first 4 months of 1991, mainly because of increased shipments to Mexico, South Korea, and Canada. Increased consumer purchasing power in Mexico and decreased beef production have fueled demand for imported beef. Exports to South Korea have been rising as its import quota increases.

Exports to Japan, as a result, are accounting for a smaller share of total beef exports. During January-April 1991, U.S. beef and veal exports to Japan increased modestly, and accounted for 53 percent of the total, down from 61 percent a year earlier.

Total beef and veal exports are forecast to increase at least 7 percent in 1991. Exports to Japan were very heavy during the first quarter prior to the implementation of a 70-percent tariff beginning April 1. Exports moderated in April, however, and much uncertainty surrounds future Japanese demand.

Most of the Increase to Japan Is in Fresh Beef

About 40 percent of U.S. beef exports is fresh or chilled. Beef exports to Japan have been mainly frozen. Frozen beef made up 74 percent of total exports to Japan last year. With the liberalization of the Japanese beef market and the exit from purchasing by the Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation (LIPC), Japanese purchases of fresh and chilled beef are increasing. During the first 4 months of 1991, U.S. exports of fresh and chilled beef rose 24 percent, while frozen exports declined 2 percent.

Frozen exports to all destinations were up because of increases to South Korea and Mexico, offsetting the decline in frozen exports to Japan. Beef exports to South Korea are mainly frozen. Exports to Mexico are about one-third frozen. Both fresh and frozen exports to Mexico are increasing rapidly. Exports to Canada are mainly fresh or chilled.

Live Cattle Imports Remain Strong

Cattle imports are forecast to increase 5 percent in 1991. Imports from Canada rose 26 percent in the first 4 months, while imports from Mexico fell 5 percent. Imports from Mexico traditionally decline during the summer, then pick up during the fall. Mexico's export tariff, now at 5 percent (minimum $15 per head), is scheduled to be reduced to 1.67 percent (minimum $5 per head) in September 1991.

Table 10--U.S. beef and veal trade, carcass weight 1/

Country or area	Annual 1990	January-April 1990	January-April 1991	Percent change
	Million pounds			Percent
Imports:				
Australia	1,084.4	329.6	305.3	-7.4
New Zealand	577.9	201.0	235.6	17.2
Argentina	209.2	64.5	86.3	33.9
Canada	222.4	75.4	74.4	-1.3
Central America	186.4	55.9	60.7	8.6
Mexico	3.5	0.5	0.5	8.6
Brazil	43.8	36.5	0.1	-99.8
Other	28.4	8.4	11.2	33.2
Total	2,355.9	771.8	774.1	0.3
Exports:				
Japan	574.4	185.5	194.2	4.7
Canada	191.1	56.3	70.8	25.9
Mexico	72.9	20.2	45.7	126.1
Korea, S.	97.7	18.6	34.5	85.1
Caribbean	24.6	8.4	8.0	-4.9
Other	45.3	13.8	16.7	21.3
Total	1,006.0	302.8	370.0	22.2

1/ Data may not add to exact totals due to rounding. Percent changes calculated from unrounded data.

Table 11--U.S. live cattle trade 1/

Country or area	Annual 1990	January-April 1990	January-April 1991	Percent change
	Thousand head			Percent
Imports:				
Mexico	1,261.0	492.2	467.1	-5.1
Canada	873.8	288.5	363.3	25.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	2,135.0	780.7	830.4	6.4
Exports:				
Mexico	64.2	23.5	45.8	94.5
Canada	34.6	11.6	13.5	16.1
Other	21.1	4.5	3.8	-14.1
Total	119.9	39.6	63.1	59.2

1/ May not add due to rounding. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.

Table 12--Imports of feeder cattle and calves and hogs from Canada and Mexico

Year	Feeder cattle and calves: Canada	Feeder cattle and calves: Mexico	Hogs: Canada
		Number	
1990			
Jan.	53,709	126,109	119,009
Feb.	68,728	117,738	91,116
Mar.	74,048	122,648	68,791
Apr.	87,155	125,692	90,417
May	90,785	117,799	83,125
June	79,724	71,359	61,262
July	46,664	46,070	61,829
Aug.	57,177	18,022	54,927
Sept.	87,116	39,222	52,186
Oct.	100,289	68,756	74,108
Nov.	61,852	206,038	64,515
Dec.	47,221	201,654	64,992
Total	854,468	1,261,107	886,277
1991			
Jan.	63,580	144,335	82,847
Feb.	86,527	103,582	77,190
Mar.	99,789	99,218	86,742
Apr.	109,510	119,900	97,909

USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service provides another, more quickly released, source of data on U.S. imports of cattle from Mexico. Data for January 1-June 15 indicate that imports were down 7 percent from a year earlier, suggesting that feeder cattle imports were slow in May and the beginning of June.

Imports of Canadian cattle weighing over 320 kilograms (over 700 lbs) accounted for two-thirds of all cattle imported from Canada during January-April 1991 and were up 15 percent from the same period last year. Cattle weighing between 90 and 320 kilograms (200-700 lbs.) accounted for one-quarter of the total from Canada and were up 60 percent from January-April last year.

Preliminary Agriculture Canada trade data for January 1-June 29, 1991, indicate slaughter cattle exports to the United States were down 18 percent from last year and feeder cattle exports were up 85 percent.

Sheep and Lambs

The religious holidays occurred early this year and likely contributed to shifting some lamb marketings into the first quarter. First-quarter commercial production was 99 million pounds, 6 percent above a year earlier, while second-quarter production was 85 million pounds, 4 percent below the previous year. Production in the second half of the year is expected to be about unchanged from last year. Mature sheep slaughter for the first half of this year was about the same as last year, suggesting that operators are not culling flocks much differently than the previous 2 years. Due to low lamb prices and reduced returns to sheep producers, mature sheep slaughter could increase during second-half 1991.

Choice slaughter lamb prices continue to be under pressure. Prices at San Angelo, Tex., averaged $49 per cwt for the first half of 1991, compared with $60 for 1990 and $72 for 1989. Slaughter lamb prices during the second half are expected to average about the same as last year, $51 per cwt.

Poultry and Eggs

Broilers

Slower Growth Likely in 1991

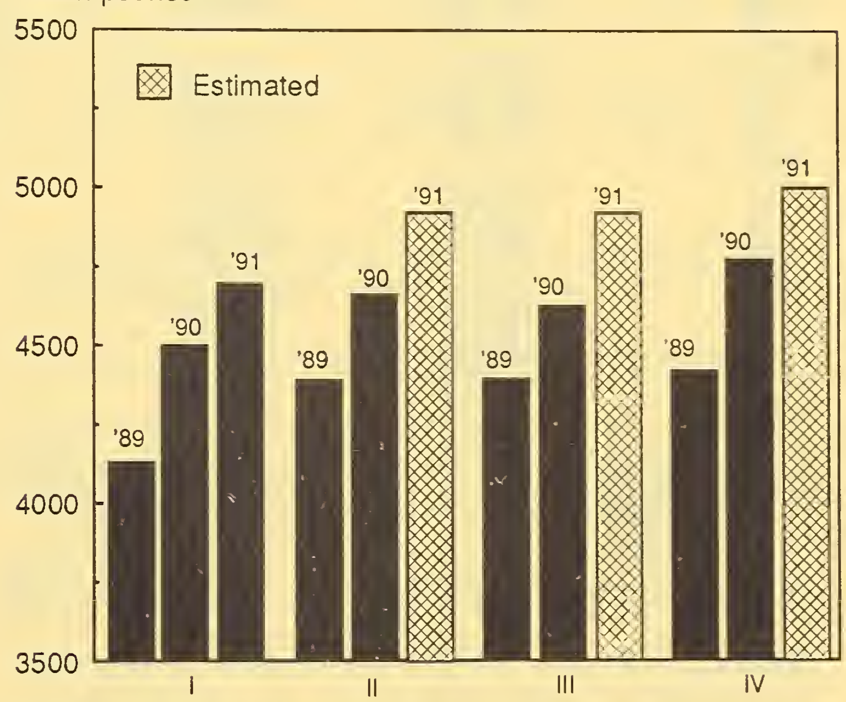
Broiler production is forecast to expand about 5 percent from a year earlier during 1991, compared with 7 percent in 1990. Production from January through June was around 5 percent above a year earlier, compared with almost 9 percent last year. Broiler-type chicks hatched increased 3-5 percent from the previous year during February-April and average liveweights were also slightly higher during April-June. These year-over-year changes suggest second-quarter production growth will be fractionally lower than the 6 percent of a year earlier.

Table 13--Federally inspected young chicken slaughter

Quarters	Number	Average weight	Live-weight	Certified RTC
	Million	Pounds	--Million pounds--	
1990:				
I	1,412	4.39	6,201	4,495
II	1,470	4.37	6,419	4,660
III	1,483	4.29	6,365	4,627
IV	1,475	4.45	6,564	4,772
Year	5,841	4.37	25,549	18,554
1991:				
I	1,462	4.43	6,472	4,692

Figure 4

U.S. Broiler Production



Federally inspected, ready-to-cook basis.

Third-quarter production likely will expand about 6 percent from a year ago, up slightly from 5 percent last year, based on the chicks hatched during May-June, and adjusted for an extra slaughter day. Fourth-quarter production growth will likely slow to 4-5 percent, compared with nearly 8 percent a year ago. Generally slower rates of growth this year reflect substantially lower net returns being experienced by the industry.

Broiler Prices Are Lower

Continuing large broiler supplies are holding 1991 prices lower than a year ago. For the year, the 12-city wholesale price for broilers will probably average 49-52 cents a pound, down from 55 cents a year earlier. Second-quarter prices averaged slightly over 52 cents a pound, down from nearly 57 cents in 1990. Expected large supplies and lower retail prices for red meats during second-half 1991 will likely add pressure on broiler prices. Third-quarter prices are forecast to average in the low 50's, unchanged from the second

Table 14--Broilers: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly in 15 commercial states,1990-91 1/

Week ending 2/	Eggs set			Chicks placed		
	1990	1991	Change from previous year	1990	1991	Change from previous year
	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent
January:						
5	129,905	135,268	4.1	105,567	107,681	2.0
12	131,436	134,405	2.3	104,453	109,051	4.4
19	130,675	134,266	2.7	104,271	109,980	5.5
26	130,888	136,065	4.0	103,891	108,595	4.5
February:						
2	130,434	138,039	5.8	105,731	107,006	1.2
9	130,987	139,681	6.6	105,157	107,871	2.6
16	134,130	140,258	4.6	105,097	110,269	4.9
23	135,458	140,611	3.8	105,340	110,271	4.7
March:						
2	136,247	141,136	3.6	105,852	111,991	5.8
9	136,950	140,846	2.8	107,843	113,482	5.2
16	137,003	140,949	2.9	109,631	112,937	3.0
23	135,956	139,435	2.6	110,602	114,436	3.5
30	138,366	141,612	2.3	111,597	113,700	1.9
April:						
6	139,546	142,839	2.4	111,031	113,274	2.0
13	139,943	142,928	2.1	109,801	112,092	2.1
20	140,070	144,111	2.9	111,160	114,888	3.4
27	133,780	141,366	5.7	112,803	114,672	1.7
May:						
4	136,226	144,503	6.1	111,688	115,239	3.2
11	138,400	145,886	5.4	112,810	116,149	3.0
18	138,581	145,220	4.8	107,523	113,533	5.6
25	140,433	146,671	4.4	110,636	115,910	4.8
June:						
1	139,259	145,866	4.7	111,367	116,986	5.0
8	139,047	146,319	5.2	111,440	117,354	5.3
15	139,681	143,884	3.0	113,101	118,272	4.6
22	136,813	143,038	4.6	111,663	117,067	4.8
29	127,726	134,463	5.3	111,664	116,104	4.0
July:						
6	136,343	140,593	3.1	112,234	116,615	3.9

1/ The 15 states are: AL, AR, CA, DE, FL, GA, MD, MS, NC, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV.
2/ Corresponding dates to 1991: 1990, January 6.

Table 15--Broiler chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks, 1989-1991

Month	Broiler-type chicks			Pullet chicks 1/					
				Monthly placements			Cumulative placements 2/		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
	Thousands								
January	482,983	516,660	543,886	3,982	4,587	4,594	32,512	34,352	37,096
February	444,109	473,258	497,143	4,173	4,340	4,929	32,484	34,764	37,526
March	503,733	544,218	567,133	4,662	4,924	4,951	32,566	35,277	37,708
April	495,104	537,996	554,025	4,385	4,592	5,556	33,046	35,882	38,011
May	524,386	555,033	583,359	4,535	5,089	5,614	33,150	36,416	38,551
June	510,760	542,228		4,528	5,134		32,327	35,762	38,341
July	513,208	542,359		4,205	4,438		32,602	35,799	38,489
August	510,518	544,058		4,807	4,604		32,310	35,851	37,994
September	485,239	510,002		4,587	4,890		32,539	35,663	37,789
October	484,566	510,830		4,707	4,880		33,466	36,382	38,302
November	469,941	490,479		4,008	4,714		33,652	36,167	39,254
December	522,401	547,473		4,422	4,740		34,114	36,669	39,978

1/ Placed in broiler hatchery supply flocks.
2/ 7-14 months earlier.

quarter, and 5-6 cents below 1990's third-quarter average. However, prices will probably average above costs, with some help from lower feed prices and a continued high level of exports. Fourth-quarter prices are expected in the high 40's, little changed from a year earlier.

Retail broiler prices during 1991 are expected to average about 89 cents a pound, 1-2 cents below a year ago, and remain in the high 80's throughout the year.

Industry Remains Profitable But Net Returns Lower

Lower broiler prices will keep net returns to the broiler industry below a year earlier through most of 1991. However, expected lower feed costs likely will help the industry remain profitable. Net returns for 1991 are expected to average about 2-3 cents below the 8-cent average of a year earlier.

First- and second-quarter net returns each averaged slightly over 6 cents a pound, compared with nearly 11 cents a year earlier.

Table 16--Young chicken prices and price spreads

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
						Cents/lb.							
Farm price 1/:													
1989	34.6	34.7	38.6	39.1	44.6	42.2	38.7	35.7	36.1	30.2	29.4	28.0	36.0
1990	30.0	33.2	35.7	32.7	35.0	34.1	36.3	32.6	34.0	28.4	27.9	28.8	32.4
1991	30.9	29.9	30.6	30.4	31.3	31.4							
Wholesale RTC 12-city avg. 2/:													
1989	58.0	58.0	62.1	63.5	70.4	67.4	62.0	57.3	59.9	51.7	49.2	48.4	59.0
1990	51.7	57.4	60.4	55.3	57.9	56.4	59.5	54.9	57.4	48.8	48.0	49.6	54.8
1991	51.7	50.6	51.4	52.0	52.0	52.7							
U.S. avg. retail price:													
1989	90.5	89.9	91.3	93.2	96.1	98.2	96.4	95.4	94.2	91.0	87.9	88.3	92.7
1990	88.2	89.6	92.8	89.7	90.2	92.8	91.7	91.2	90.7	88.3	88.0	85.8	89.9
1991	88.6	90.3	89.9	88.5	88.3								
Price spreads retail-to-cons.:													
1989	27.3	28.6	24.9	29.4	20.2	25.1	27.7	30.9	29.4	33.1	32.0	33.6	28.5
1990	30.5	27.0	29.0	29.4	26.5	30.5	24.9	30.4	27.9	33.7	34.2	30.2	29.5
1991	31.5	33.6	33.7	31.5	30.7								
Retail pr. index wh. chickens:						1982-84 = 100							
1989	133.7	133.2	135.6	138.0	142.9	144.7	141.7	140.8	139.1	134.9	130.4	130.4	137.1
1990	131.5	133.6	138.4	134.9	134.8	138.2	137.6	136.7	136.3	133.8	132.9	130.6	134.9
1991	131.1	134.1	133.4	131.7	132.8								

1/ Liveweight. 2/ 12-city composite weighted average.

Table 17--Poultry and eggs costs and returns 1/

Year	Production costs: Feed	Production costs: Total	Wholesale: Total costs 2/	Wholesale: Price 3/	Net returns
			Market eggs (cents/doz)		
1990:					
I	27.6	45.9	66.3	90.8	24.4
II	29.6	47.8	68.3	76.8	8.6
III	30.0	48.2	68.7	79.3	10.6
IV	27.3	45.5	66.0	88.6	22.6
Year	28.6	46.8	67.3	83.9	16.6
1991:					
I	27.8	45.6	66.5	89.2	23.0
II	28.8	47.0	67.5	71.1	3.6
			Broilers (cents/lb)		
1990:					
I	15.7	23.7	46.0	56.5	10.5
II	15.8	23.8	46.1	56.6	10.5
III	16.8	24.8	47.4	57.2	9.7
IV	15.8	23.8	46.1	48.8	2.6
Year	16.0	24.0	46.4	54.7	8.3
1991:					
I	15.1	23.1	45.1	51.3	6.1
II	15.8	23.8	46.1	52.2	6.1
			Turkeys (cents/lb)		
1990:					
I	23.1	36.8	62.3	55.6	-6.7
II	22.5	36.2	61.5	61.6	0.0
III	24.2	37.9	63.6	66.7	3.0
IV	23.6	37.3	62.9	67.1	4.2
Year	23.4	37.1	62.6	63.2	0.5
1991:					
I	22.0	35.7	61.0	54.9	-6.1
II	22.4	36.1	61.4	62.0	0.7

1/ Estimated costs and prices are weighted by monthly production. 2/ Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market value. 3/ Wholesale prices used are the 12-metro egg price, 12-city weighted average broiler price, and a weighted average of 8-16 lb young hens and 14-22 lb toms in Central, Western and Eastern Regions.

During the third quarter, returns will probably average 6-7 cents, compared with nearly 10 cents a year ago. The expected lower broiler prices compared with a year earlier, will probably not be offset by the estimated 7-8 percent decline in feed costs. Fourth-quarter returns are estimated to be little changed from last year, with expected 6- to 7-percent lower feed costs and slightly lower broiler prices.

U. S. Broiler Exports Expected Slightly Lower in 1991

Broiler exports this year are estimated at nearly 1.1 billion pounds, about 6 percent below the 1990 record. Exports to most markets were up through April, and totaled nearly 9 percent above a year earlier. Exports were up sharply to Hong Kong, Mexico, and the Middle East.

However, sales to the USSR, last year's top market, declined an estimated 20 percent during the first half, and for the year may be down about 50 percent from last year's 300 million pounds. While the USSR still has a large need for broiler meat imports, its shortages of hard currency and commercial credit are severely limiting imports this year.

Sales under a $25-million credit guarantee for poultry were made early this year. A new $600-million credit guaranteed for agricultural products was granted in late June. Of this, $8.5 million were used to buy about 22 million pounds of leg quarters for export during the third quarter. The USSR may buy additional poultry from the United States later this year, depending on further allocations from the credit guarantees.

Most U.S. broiler exports, as usual, are parts, which account for 92 percent of the total. Through April the average export unit value of parts was 49 cents per pound and whole birds, 54 cents. All exports to the USSR were parts with an average value of 35 cents. Of the whole birds, about one-third are destined to the Middle East, and are sold mainly under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) to compete with subsidized broilers, particularly from the EC. While Japan and Mexico are also large importers of U.S. whole broilers, these markets are not under the EEP.

Table 18--U.S. broiler exports to major importers

Country or area	April	January-April 1990	January-April 1991
	Thousand pounds		
U.S.S.R.	12,684	84,876	87,460
Japan	18,704	73,804	77,235
Hong Kong	18,165	59,150	71,811
Mexico	10,927	26,064	36,730
Canada	5,870	25,569	19,904
Singapore	3,080	15,867	16,012
Jamaica	2,029	9,313	9,697
Saudi Arabia	2,364	6,628	9,003
U. Arab Emirates	3,107	2,623	7,849
Netherlands Antilles	1,210	3,026	5,920
Spain	1,313	4,373	5,520
Angola	71	34	5,254
Other	13,383	60,590	51,298
Grand total	92,907	371,917	403,693

Table 19--U.S. mature chicken exports to major importers

Country or area	April	January-April 1990	January-April 1991
	Thousand pounds		
Canada	707	3,057	2,220
Netherlands Antilles	392	2,012	1,247
Mexico	455	558	1,047
St. Lucia	196	1,307	692
Japan	51	175	535
Marshall Islands	54	55	374
Antigua	51	783	366
Aruba	0	121	186
St. Christ-Nevis	0	297	181
Dominica	22	171	173
Bahamas	8	188	130
Micronesia	0	47	79
Other	130	1,944	467
Grand total	2,066	10,715	7,697

Turkeys

Turkey Production To Slow in the Second Half

Second-half production is expected to be about the same as last year, following about a 3.5-percent year-over-year increase in the first half. Growers appear cautious, following losses during December-April. Based on poult placements, third-quarter output will be little changed from last year. Placements were down in March, unchanged in April, but up slightly in May compared with a year earlier. The third quarter will be the first time since early 1989, when quarterly output declined 4 percent, that production will not increase measurably. Fourth-quarter production is expected to be up about 1 percent. For the year, output will be up only about 2 percent, the smallest increase since 1984's 1 percent.

Record Cold Storage Stocks

Stocks have been at record or near-record highs since July 1, 1990, and the buildup is mainly due to the sharp production increase in 1990. Also, consumption grew slowly during second-half 1990. On June 1, 1991, stocks totaled 448 million pounds, 10 percent above a year earlier. Whole birds were up 27 percent, but other turkey stocks eased to 7 percent below last year in response to increased further-processing use. The stocks-to-use ratio of 35 percent during the second quarter is not excessive, and slow second-half output should help temper the stock buildup.

Growth in consumption is estimated to have rebounded to about 6-7 percent during the first half of this year. Consumption will have to continue growing, however, to keep

Table 20--Federally inspected turkey slaughter

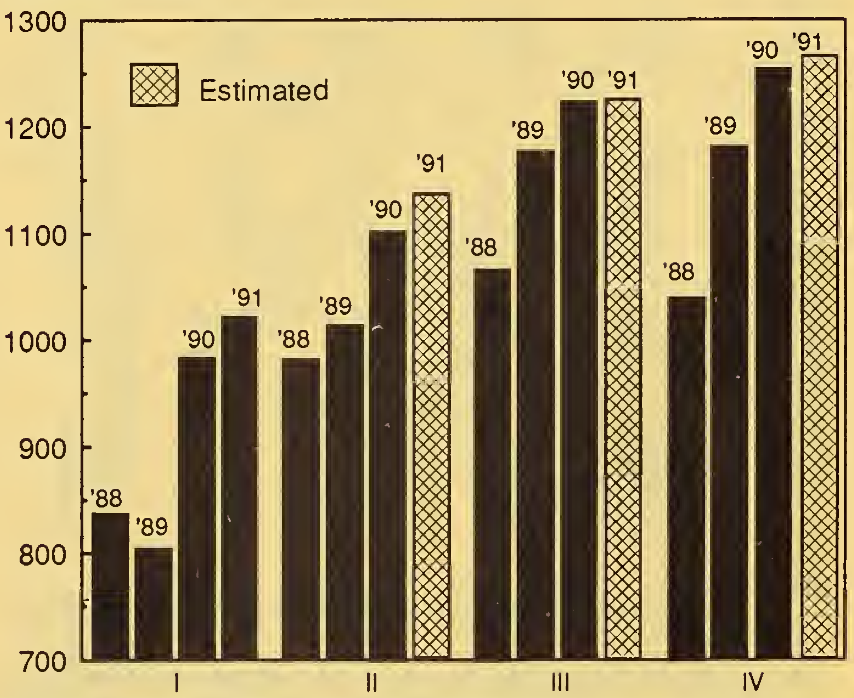
Quarters	Number	Average weight	Live-weight	Certified RTC
	Million	Pounds	---Million pounds---	
1990:				
I	57.2	21.7	1,240.2	983.4
II	65.6	21.2	1,391.6	1,101.7
III	74.6	20.7	1,548.0	1,222.7
IV	73.7	21.5	1,583.7	1,253.2
Year	271.2	21.3	5,763.6	4,560.9
1991:				
I	59.9	21.6	1,293.8	1,020.7

Table 21--Turkey hatchery operations, 1988-1991 1/

Month	Total turkeys placed 2/ 1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Eggs in incubators, first of month 3/ 1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
	--------Thousands--------			---------Percent---------		
Sep	15,725	19,924	19,743	7	27	0
Oct	16,821	20,171	21,517	5	25	0
Nov	18,413	20,734	21,871	4	14	6
Dec	20,444	21,542	22,777	6	14	2
Jan	23,183	25,179	25,902	2	11	1
Feb	23,853	24,609	25,348	6	6	0
Mar	27,185	27,699	25,754	5	5	-5
Apr	26,319	28,787	28,796	8	6	-5
May	28,756	29,124	29,762	10	6	-1
Jun	29,398	29,276	28,157	12	6	-6
Jul	26,555	29,000		16	2	-2
Aug	23,058	25,281		21	11	

1/ Breakdown by breed not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations.
2/ Excludes exported poults.
3/ Percent changes from previous year.

Figure 5
U.S. Turkey Production
Million pounds



Federally inspected, ready-to-cook basis.

Table 22--Turkey prices and price spreads

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
	Cents/lb.												
Farm price 1/:													
1989	35.5	38.4	40.3	42.0	43.6	43.8	41.2	40.8	36.4	38.2	40.7	39.3	40.0
1990	35.4	33.7	36.4	36.6	38.3	38.7	39.1	40.2	40.3	42.5	42.3	36.9	38.3
1991	33.9	34.4	37.6	36.7	38.9	39.7							
New York, hens, 8-16 lb 2/:													
1989	59.0	62.2	65.7	68.3	72.1	73.0	66.4	62.6	57.9	67.8	72.5	72.7	66.7
1990	55.6	55.2	58.9	59.6	61.3	62.9	63.4	66.6	69.0	76.2	73.7	56.1	63.2
1991	53.5	55.8	59.1	60.3	62.3	62.7							
4 region average retail price, wholebirds:													
1989	97.4	96.8	97.6	98.3	100.1	101.3	104.6	104.1	102.0	102.2	93.2	95.0	99.4
1990	98.9	98.3	99.4	97.1	99.8	99.8	100.8	101.4	103.3	105.6	91.1	96.0	99.3
1991	99.4	101.2	97.8	100.5	100.6								
Price spreads, retail-to-consumer:													
1989	29.8	29.9	25.7	23.2	20.7	20.7	30.2	32.3	34.2	28.9	13.4	15.4	25.4
1990	33.7	33.7	32.1	27.7	29.8	29.7	32.1	27.8	26.7	23.7	8.8	29.7	27.9
1991	37.1	38.1	31.2	33.7	30.9								
Consumer price index 3/:													
1989	114.2	116.3	118.7	121.5	123.2	124.1	126.0	124.6	124.4	123.2	119.2	121.1	121.4
1990	123.9	124.2	124.6	123.4	123.6	122.7	123.9	123.1	124.7	126.9	120.4	123.0	123.7
1991	125.1	126.8	126.5	126.0	127.7								

1/ Liveweight. 2/ Wholesale, ready-to-cook. 3/ Other poultry CPI.

stocks from becoming burdensome. Consumption is expected to continue to increase during the second half so that by the fourth quarter, stocks will likely ease below last year's. Per capita consumption for all of 1991 is estimated at about 19 pounds, compared with 18.4 last year.

Relatively high red meat prices favored increases in turkey consumption last year and through much of first-half 1991. Continuing availability of new, processed products also helps to boost turkey consumption. However, red meat production is expected to increase during the second half and red meat prices are forecast to weaken accordingly. Therefore, it may be more difficult to further increase turkey consumption later this year.

Prices Firm, Near Year-Earlier Levels

Prices continued rising slowly in June, and for the second quarter averaged just slightly above a year earlier. Wholesale Eastern region hens averaged 61.8 cents per pound, compared with 61.3 cents last year. Light tom prices rose to 63 cents, compared with 62 cents last year. Prices have been supported in part by relatively high red meat prices and increased exports.

Turkey exports during the first half have been running about 50 percent ahead of last year and near a record. About 87 percent are turkey parts, which are averaging 69 cents per pound, compared with 77 cents for whole birds. For the year, exports are expected to be up about 20 percent from 1990 and may be the highest since 1980's 75 million pounds. Major markets are Mexico, South Korea, and Hong Kong. Exports to Mexico through April were five times last year's rate, with Mexico taking nearly 60 percent of total turkey exports. Production remains low in Mexico while consumption continues to increase. Exports to South Korea were nearly four times above last year and about 6 percent of the total. Korean imports are used for processing. In Hong Kong, turkey use is growing, year around.

Table 23--U.S. turkey exports to major importers

Country or area	April	January-April 1990	January-April 1991
	Thousand pounds		
Mexico	3,817	2,281	12,371
South Korea	260	362	1,340
Hong Kong	241	1,458	871
Western Somoa	244	712	650
Jamaica	120	161	643
Canada	87	820	539
Germany	45	1,834	520
Japan	18	617	497
Tonga	250	43	443
Venezuela	100	0	404
Switzerland	0	0	376
Saudi Arabia	48	27	347
Marshall Islands	97	371	340
Other	530	5,295	2,327
Grand total	5,857	13,981	21,668

During the third quarter prices are expected to rise seasonally and as output slows, but they will probably be restrained by large stocks, and increased competition from larger supplies of red meats. Eastern region hens are expected to average 63-69 cents, compared with 66 cents last year. Fourth- quarter prices are expected to strengthen seasonally to 65-71 cents, compared with 69 cents last year. For the year, Eastern region hens should average about 61-64 cents.

Retail prices for frozen, whole turkeys have generally remained slightly above a year earlier during the first half, and averaged about $1.00 a pound. For the second half, prices are expected to average 99 cents to $1.00 a pound, about the same as last year.

Net Returns Low, But Improving

Grower net returns inched up in the second quarter, to average slightly above breakeven and slightly above a year ago. Returns were aided by feed prices remaining a little below a year ago. Expected lower feed prices should help boost returns and keep them slightly above a year ago during the third and fourth quarters. For the year, net returns are expected to average slightly above last year's 0.5 cent per pound.

Eggs

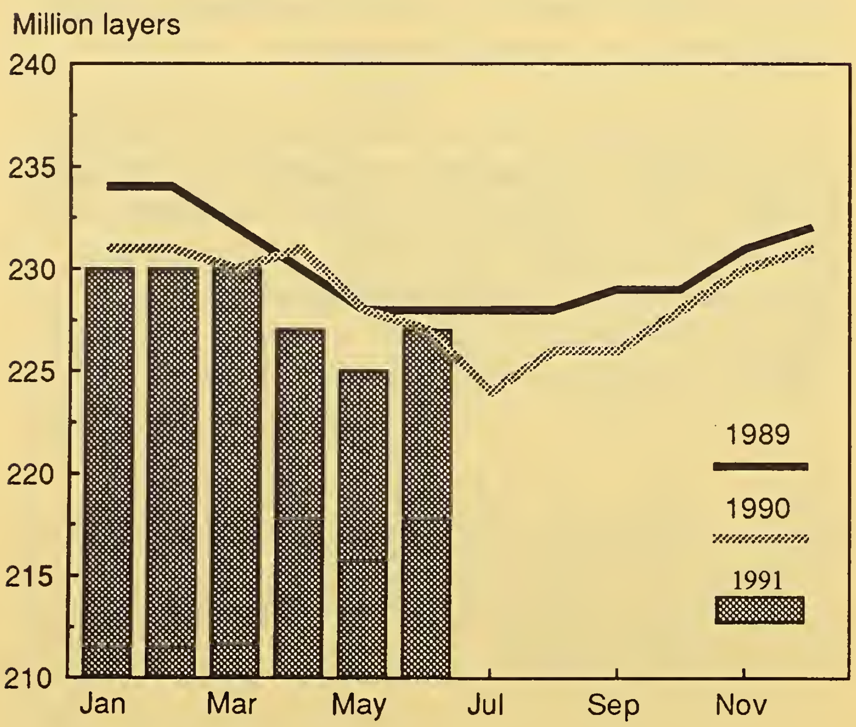
Table Egg Output the Same to Slightly Lower

The egg industry continues with a conservative approach to production growth, in contrast to past tendencies to expand rapidly following periods of sustained profitability. Estimated 1991 total egg production is around 5.68 billion dozen, only fractionally larger than last year. Most of the growth will be in broiler hatching eggs. Table egg production is expected to be unchanged to 1 percent lower, produced by a laying flock size about the same to slightly smaller than last year.

The table-egg flock on the first of the month remained near a year earlier for the first 3 months of this year, but slaughter and disposal of layers resulted in smaller flocks on April 1 and May 1.

The total flock on June 1, 1991, 272 million hens, was 1 percent larger than a year earlier. The table-egg flock of around 227 million hens was fractionally larger than a year earlier and 1 percent larger than on May 1. The hatching-egg flock was 5-6 percent larger, including a 7-percent increase in the broiler-type hatching flock, but a 9-percent decline in the egg-type hatching flock.

Figure 6
Table Egg Flock Size



First of the month.

First-quarter table-egg production rose over 1 percent from a year earlier, as producers responded to strong net returns carrying over from 1990. However, the table-egg flock size indicates second-quarter production will be about the same to 1 percent below last year, and production in the second half is also expected about the same to 1 percent lower.

Egg Prices Slightly Lower

Wholesale prices are expected to remain relatively strong through 1991, but below 1990 levels. Net returns likely will remain positive, but lower than last year. The New York price is expected to average 75-81 cents per dozen for the year, slightly lower than last year.

Second-quarter prices averaged 70 cents per dozen, compared with about 75 cents last year and in 1989. Third-quarter prices are expected to increase to 73-79 cents. Prices are likely to increase seasonally in the fourth quarter, but remain below last year.

Retail prices are expected to average in the mid-90's in 1991, several cents below the $1.00 of 1990. The first-quarter average retail price of $1.05 was likely the peak for the year.

Net Returns Continue Positive

While average net returns have been positive since December 1988, they have narrowed significantly, following a near-record 23 cents per dozen during the first quarter of this year. Returns have been squeezed by lower wholesale egg prices in the second quarter and are estimated at 3-4 cents per dozen, compared with last year's 8-9 cents.

Third-quarter returns will be about the same as last year, reflecting lower egg prices and feed costs. Fourth-quarter returns will likely drop below a year earlier. Annual net returns will likely average 13-14 cents per dozen, compared with around 17 cents during 1990.

Table 24--Layers on farms and eggs produced, 1990-91 1/

Quarter	Number of layers 1990	Number of layers 1991	Eggs per layer 1990	Eggs per layer 1991	Eggs produced 1990	Eggs produced 1991
	---Million---		----Number---		--Million dozen-	
I	271	273	61.3	62.2	1,387.0	1,415.4
II	270	271	63.6	63.6	1,435.6	1,439.3
III	266		63.5		1,412.1	
IV	269		63.1		1,417.0	
Annual	269		251.5		5,651.5	

1/ Marketing year beginning December 1. 1991 data is preliminary.

Table 25--Force moltings and light-type hen slaughter, 1989-1991

Month	Force molted layers 1/						Light-type hens slaughtered under Federal inspection		
	Being molted 2/			Molt completed 2/					
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
	Percent						Thousands		
January	4.1	3.0	3.0	23.9	21.5	19.6	12,219	12,258	10,974
February	4.9	5.5	4.2	21.5	20.9	18.5	11,819	9,896	9,956
March	4.3	4.1	3.5	21.7	21.7	18.5	13,645	10,874	10,169
April	3.9	1.9	3.1	21.5	22.0	19.3	10,528	13,621	12,275
May	5.3	4.8	6.5	21.4	19.9	18.4	11,868	13,158	12,127
June	5.6	4.3	5.4	21.7	20.0	19.3	10,316	11,804	
July	4.9	3.8		21.7	20.7		10,194	10,786	
August	4.0	4.0		22.7	20.6		10,871	11,487	
September	2.5	3.4		23.0	20.9		10,777	9,148	
October	4.3	3.7		22.9	21.0		10,249	10,548	
November	4.6	3.4		23.5	20.7		9,158	9,668	
December	2.7	2.7		23.9	20.9		11,294	9,294	

1/ Revisions include data from late reports or other corrections developed by the Food Safety and Inspection Service. 2/ Prior to 1990, the percent of hens and pullets of laying age were from 15 selected states. Beginning with 1990, the percent of hens and pullets of laying age are from 20 selected states.

Table 26--Egg-type chick hatchery operations, 1989-1991

Month	Hatch			Eggs in incubators 1/		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
	Thousands			Percent		
Jan	26,602	32,004	33,145	-18	24	2
Feb	27,271	32,107	34,757	1	24	2
Mar	32,597	36,509	37,023	-16	27	-2
Apr	36,135	36,915	39,527	4	5	5
May	38,376	37,895	38,877	5	3	-1
Jun	34,708	34,471		-2	-4	8
Jul	29,828	31,582		16	-1	
Aug	32,217	32,949		17	-2	
Sep	32,862	31,219		4	0	
Oct	33,456	31,926		7	-5	
Nov	29,666	30,049		-2	-1	
Dec	29,188	31,335		9	8	

1/ First of the month; percent change from previous year.

Egg Exports Strong

U.S. egg exports are expected to increase about 25 percent this year, to around 127 million dozen equivalent. Through April, the largest increases were to Japan, almost all as egg products, and to Hong Kong, almost all as table eggs. Stronger exports are due to relatively lower U.S. prices and to large Export Enhancement Program (EEP) sales of table eggs, mainly to Hong Kong. EEP sales of 8.8 million dozen to Hong Kong and of 1 million dozen to the Middle East (nearly all to the United Arab Emirates), during the first half of 1990 were slightly over 4 times and 2 times, respectively, the sales during the same period last year.

Table 27--Egg prices and price spreads

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
	Cents/doz.												
Farm price 1/:													
1989	55.8	53.8	73.3	58.0	54.1	55.5	56.7	64.5	64.2	64.2	73.1	77.6	62.6
1990	78.0	62.3	71.6	63.9	50.9	53.7	47.2	58.1	60.9	65.4	65.9	70.3	62.4
1991	73.6	60.1	74.9	56.2	49.7	49.6							
New York (cartoned) Grade A, large 2/:													
1989	72.0	71.1	92.2	76.6	73.7	75.2	76.5	84.2	83.8	84.8	93.4	99.6	82.0
1990	92.4	79.6	91.5	82.4	67.9	73.6	70.9	80.3	82.2	86.5	86.5	92.5	82.2
1991	87.5	78.3	91.9	74.9	67.0	68.8							
4-Region average, Grade A, large retail price													
1989	94.1	89.0	103.1	99.7	95.6	93.7	96.1	98.3	103.8	102.3	108.0	113.7	99.8
1990	122.3	104.1	111.1	109.2	94.0	93.0	89.9	95.4	94.6	101.2	101.8	100.1	101.4
1991	110.6	98.7	106.9	100.2	90.8								
Price spreads retail-to-consumer:													
1989	18.2	18.6	10.2	23.1	21.2	17.2	18.3	12.1	16.7	16.0	12.3	12.7	16.4
1990	26.7	22.1	16.8	24.3	24.0	17.2	16.9	14.5	12.9	14.7	16.2	7.8	17.8
1991	19.0	19.3	13.1	25.7	22.9								
							1982-84 = 100						
Consumer price index:													
1989	112.0	106.1	122.9	117.6	112.6	110.6	112.8	115.2	124.6	122.9	129.4	134.9	118.5
1990	143.9	124.7	131.6	130.3	115.0	112.2	109.1	119.6	120.6	125.5	128.5	128.7	124.1
1991	139.8	125.4	133.1	124.8	112.4								

1/ Market (table) eggs including eggs sold retail by the producer. 2/ Price to volume buyers.

In addition, sales remain brisk to Canada and Mexico, where they include shell eggs, eggs for hatching, and egg products.

Of total egg exports through April, 45 percent were egg products, up from 33 percent last year, 34 percent were shell eggs, up from 30 percent, while hatching egg exports, up only 5 percent, accounted for 21 percent of the total, compared with 37 percent last year.

Table 28--Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under Federal inspection

Period	Shell eggs broken	Egg products produced 1/		
		Liquid 2/	Frozen	Dried
	1000 dozen	-------- 1000 pounds -------		
1990:				
January	81,158	37,182	30,282	8,204
February	75,303	33,657	29,998	7,834
March	84,119	39,976	33,951	8,718
April	80,647	35,311	30,582	8,440
May	95,078	41,162	36,587	11,073
June	92,228	37,716	32,672	10,067
July	94,525	37,339	36,391	10,760
August	96,450	40,629	34,151	9,925
September	83,822	37,138	31,546	7,536
October	98,636	45,553	41,798	8,482
November	89,368	38,658	35,287	9,262
December	79,397	34,735	31,665	10,434
Year	1,050,731	459,056	404,910	110,735
1991:				
January	90,187	37,358	34,638	11,689
February	81,133	35,826	28,747	11,251
March	81,982	42,239	27,266	9,591
April	98,232	44,853	34,740	10,712
May	102,307	49,284	34,324	11,149

1/ Includes ingredients added. All expressed in liquid egg equivalent.
2/ Liquid egg products produced for immediate consumption.

Table 29--U.S. egg exports to major importers 1/

Country or area	April	January-April	
		1990	1991
	Thousand dozen		
Japan	3,186	4,584	14,400
Canada	3,261	7,674	10,517
Hong Kong	2,057	3,550	9,155
Mexico	558	1,275	4,729
Germany	393	197	1,478
Jamaica	300	1,397	1,040
United Kingdom	163	271	514
S. Korea	13	455	450
Venezuela	337	7	447
France	80	11	400
Haiti	146	339	351
Other	808	4,279	2,661
Grand total	11,302	24,039	46,142

1/ Shell and shell equivalent of egg products.

Table 30--Farrow-to-finish hog production costs and returns, 1,600 head annual sales, North Central Region 1/

Item	1990 Sep	1990 Oct	1990 Nov	1990 Dec	1991 Jan	1991 Feb	1991 Mar	1991 Apr	1991 May	1991 Jun
	Dollars per cwt									
Cash receipts: 2/										
Market hogs (94.25 lb)	52.00	54.52	47.80	45.70	47.97	49.75	48.89	48.31	51.56	51.51
Cull sows (5.75 lb)	2.63	2.78	2.54	2.32	2.39	2.50	2.65	2.68	2.64	2.59
Total	54.63	57.30	50.34	48.02	50.36	52.25	51.54	50.99	54.20	54.10
Cash expenses:										
Feed--										
Corn (345.6 lb)	15.36	15.54	15.46	14.92	14.17	13.93	14.08	14.32	14.48	14.42
Soybean meal (70.6 lb)	8.25	8.25	7.92	7.92	7.92	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.71	7.71
Mixing concentrates (14.3 lb)	2.96	2.92	2.87	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.87	2.84	2.84	2.84
Total feed	26.57	26.71	26.25	25.70	24.95	24.61	24.77	24.98	25.03	24.97
Other--										
Veterinary and medicine 3/	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74
Fuel, lube, and electricity	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Machinery and building repairs	2.46	2.42	2.41	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42
Hired labor 4/	1.40	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Miscellaneous	0.65	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.64
Total variable expenses	33.35	33.36	32.86	32.27	31.51	31.17	31.36	31.58	31.63	31.57
General farm overhead	2.01	2.13	1.81	1.72	1.80	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.96	1.95
Taxes and insurance	0.68	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.63
Interest	4.35	4.56	4.00	3.82	4.01	4.16	4.10	4.06	4.31	4.30
Total fixed expenses	7.04	7.35	6.46	6.19	6.46	6.66	6.59	6.53	6.90	6.88
Total cash expenses 5/	40.39	40.71	39.32	38.46	37.97	37.83	37.95	38.11	38.53	38.45
Receipts less cash expenses	14.24	16.59	11.02	9.56	12.39	14.42	13.59	12.88	15.67	15.65
Capital replacement	6.01	6.04	5.92	5.87	5.88	5.90	5.87	5.86	5.89	5.88
Receipts less cash expenses and replacement	8.23	10.55	5.10	3.69	6.51	8.52	7.72	7.02	9.78	9.77

1/The feed rations and expense items do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual hog operations. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. 2/ Based on 94.25 lb of barrows and gilts liveweight and 5.75 lb of sows per cwt sold. 3/ Includes costs of feed medication, that is usually included as part of the feed cost. 4/ Based on .204 hours per cwt of liveweight hog marketed. 5/ Does not include a charge for family or operator labor (.732 hours)

Table 31--Corn Belt hog feeding: Selected costs at current rates 1/

Purchased during 1990-91 / Marketed during 1990-91	Aug. Dec.	Sept. Jan.	Oct. Feb.	Nov. Mar.	Dec. Apr.	Jan. May	Feb. June	Mar. July	Apr. Aug.	May Sept.	June Oct.
Expenses: ($/head)											
40-50 lb feeder pig	45.85	45.91	52.33	46.22	49.63	48.50	57.47	63.63	60.97	52.98	42.78
Corn (11 bu)	27.28	25.08	23.98	23.76	24.31	24.75	25.30	26.40	26.95	26.51	25.30
Protein supplement (130 lb)	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	18.85	18.85	18.85	19.05	19.05	19.05
Total feed	46.78	44.58	43.48	43.26	43.81	43.60	44.15	45.25	46.00	45.56	44.35
Labor & management (1.3 hr)	12.61	12.61	13.26	13.26	13.26	14.03	14.03	14.03	14.16	14.16	14.16
Vet medicine 2/	2.99	2.99	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.08	3.08	3.08
Interest on purchase (4 mo)	1.82	1.82	2.07	1.83	1.96	1.90	2.25	2.50	2.31	2.01	1.62
Power, equip, fuel, shelter deprec. 2/	7.29	7.29	7.42	7.42	7.42	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.52	7.52	7.52
Death loss (4% of purchase)	1.83	1.84	2.09	1.85	1.99	1.94	2.30	2.55	2.44	2.12	1.71
Transportation (100 miles)	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Marketing expenses	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Misc. & indirect costs 2/	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.77
Total	121.54	119.41	126.08	119.27	123.50	122.87	133.10	140.86	138.87	129.82	117.61
Selling price required to cover: ($/cwt)											
Feed and feeder costs (220 lb)	42.10	41.13	43.55	40.67	42.47	41.86	46.19	49.49	48.62	44.79	39.60
All costs (220 lb)	55.25	54.28	57.31	54.21	56.14	55.85	60.50	64.03	63.12	59.01	53.46
Feed cost per 100-lb gain (180 lb)	25.99	24.77	24.16	24.03	24.34	24.22	24.53	25.14	25.56	25.31	24.64
Barrows and gilts, (7 mkts)	48.15	51.00	51.93	51.57	51.01	54.47	54.55				
Net margin	-7.10	-3.28	-5.38	-2.64	-5.13	-1.38	-5.95				
Prices:											
40-lb feeder pig (So. Missouri) $/head	45.85	45.91	52.33	46.22	49.63	48.50	57.47	63.63	60.97	52.98	42.78
Corn $/bu 3/	2.48	2.28	2.18	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.30	2.40	2.45	2.41	2.30
Protein supp. 38-42% %/cwt 4/	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.65	14.65	14.65
Labor & management $/hr 5/	9.70	9.70	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.79	10.79	10.79	10.89	10.89	10.89
Interest rate, annual	11.88	11.88	11.87	11.87	11.87	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.37	11.37	11.37
Transportation rate ($/cwt 100 miles) 6/	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Marketing Expenses ($/cwt) 7/	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1265	1265	1289	1289	1289	1295	1295	1295	1305	1305	1305

1/ Although a majority of operations in the Corn Belt are from farrow-to-finish, relative fattening expenses will be similar. Costs represent only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed rations and expense items do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual feeders. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. 2/ Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. 3/ Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. 4/ Average prices paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. 5/ Assumes an owner-operator receiving twice the farm labor rate. 6/ Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. 7/ Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 32--Corn Belt cattle feeding: Selected costs at current rates 1/

Purchased During 1990-91 / Marketing During 1991	Jul. / Jan.	Aug. / Feb.	Sept. / Mar.	Oct. / Apr.	Nov. / May	Dec. / Jun.	Jan. / Jul.	Feb. / Aug.	Mar. / Sept.	Apr. / Oct.	May / Nov.	Jun. / Dec.
Expenses: ($/head)												
600 lb. feeder steer	561.00	553.80	549.00	547.20	556.50	556.02	544.20	556.50	569.28	594.78	574.20	565.98
Transportation to feedlot-400 miles	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28
Corn (45 bu.)	117.90	111.60	102.60	98.10	97.20	99.45	101.25	103.50	108.00	110.25	108.45	103.50
Silage (1.7 tons)	41.06	39.45	38.31	37.46	38.00	38.98	38.62	39.47	40.46	39.90	39.70	38.20
Protein supplement (270 lb.)	36.72	36.72	36.72	36.99	36.99	36.99	35.91	35.91	35.91	36.45	36.45	36.45
Hay (400 lb.)	13.40	13.10	13.50	13.50	14.00	14.40	13.90	14.20	14.30	13.60	13.70	13.30
Total feed costs	209.08	200.87	191.13	186.05	186.19	189.82	189.68	193.08	198.67	200.20	198.30	191.45
Labor (4 hrs.)	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72
Management (1 hr.) 2/	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86
Vet medicine 3/	5.95	5.95	5.95	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.13	6.13	6.13
Interest on purchase (6 months)	33.32	32.90	32.61	32.48	33.03	33.00	32.03	32.75	33.50	33.81	32.64	32.18
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, deprec. 3/	27.73	27.73	27.73	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.39	28.39	28.39	28.61	28.61	28.61
Death loss (1% of purchase)	5.61	5.54	5.49	5.47	5.57	5.56	5.44	5.57	5.69	5.95	5.74	5.66
Transportation (100 miles)	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31
Marketing expenses	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Miscellaneous and indirect costs 3/	11.99	11.99	11.99	12.22	12.22	12.22	12.28	12.28	12.28	12.37	12.37	12.37
Total	889.20	873.29	858.42	852.25	862.33	865.45	852.62	869.16	888.41	916.37	892.52	876.90
Selling price required to cover: ($/cwt.)												
Feed and feeder cost (1050 lb.)	73.34	71.87	70.49	69.83	70.73	71.03	69.89	71.39	73.14	75.71	73.57	72.14
All costs (1050 lb.)	84.69	83.17	81.75	81.17	82.13	82.42	81.20	82.78	84.61	87.27	85.00	83.51
Feed cost per 100 lb. gain (450 lb.)	46.46	44.64	42.47	41.35	41.37	42.18	42.15	42.91	44.15	44.49	44.07	42.55
Choice steers, Omaha (1000-1100 lb.)	78.95	78.63	80.75	80.77	78.28	74.63						
Net margin	-5.74	-4.54	-1.00	-0.40	-3.85	-7.79						
Prices:												
Feeder steer, Choice (600-700 lb.) Kansas City $/cwt.	93.50	92.30	91.50	(91.20)	92.75	92.67	90.70	92.75	94.88	99.13	95.70	94.33
Corn $/bu. 4/	2.62	2.48	2.28	2.18	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.30	2.40	2.45	2.41	2.30
Hay $/ton 4/	67.00	65.50	67.50	67.50	70.00	72.00	69.50	71.00	71.50	68.00	68.50	66.50
Corn silage $/ton 5/	24.16	23.21	22.54	22.04	22.35	22.93	22.72	23.22	23.80	23.47	23.35	22.47
Protein supplement (32-36%) $/cwt. 6/	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.70	13.70	13.70	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.50	13.50	13.50
Farm labor $/hour	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93
Interest rate, annual	11.88	11.88	11.88	11.87	11.87	11.87	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.37	11.37	11.37
Transportation, $/cwt. per 100 mile 7/	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Marketing expenses $/cwt. 8/	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1265	1265	1265	1289	1289	1289	1295	1295	1295	1305	1305	1305

1/ Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individuals for management, production, and locality of operation. 2/ Assumes 1 hour at twice the labor rate. 3/ Adjusted quarterly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. 4/ Average price received by farmers in IA and IL. 5/ Price derived from an equivalent price of 5 bushels corn and 330 lb. hay. 6/ Average price paid by farmers in IA and IL. 7/ Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-lb. haul. 8/ Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 33--Great Plains custom cattle feeding: Selected costs at current rates 1/

Purchased During 1990-91 Marketed During 1991	July Jan.	Aug. Feb.	Sept. Mar.	Oct. Apr.	Nov. May	Dec. June	Jan. July	Feb. Aug.	Mar. Sept.	Apr. Oct.	May Nov.	June Dec.
Expenses: ($/head)												
600 lb. feeder steer	536.64	564.60	545.28	540.00	539.28	552.00	554.28	575.28	567.00	571.50	551.04	559.56
Transportation to feedlot (300 miles)	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96
Commission	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Feed												
Milo (1500 lb) 2/	74.85	69.45	67.05	64.95	66.45	70.05	69.75	70.95	73.05	72.60	72.15	69.45
Corn (1500 lb) 2/	82.35	78.00	70.95	69.75	71.55	73.20	72.75	74.85	77.40	79.20	81.15	78.90
Cotton seed meal (400 lb)	52.40	52.40	52.40	53.60	53.60	53.60	51.60	51.60	51.60	48.80	48.80	48.80
Alfalfa hay (800 lb) 3/	58.00	59.20	50.00	53.60	55.60	56.40	61.60	55.60	58.00	52.80	52.80	52.40
Total feed cost	267.60	259.05	240.40	241.90	247.20	253.25	255.70	253.00	260.05	253.40	254.90	249.55
Feed handling and management charge	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Vet medicine	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Interest on feeder and 1/2 feed	40.23	41.65	39.93	39.66	39.77	40.72	40.93	40.35	38.34	38.40	35.62	35.93
Death loss (1.5% of purchase)	8.05	8.47	8.18	8.10	8.09	8.28	8.31	8.63	8.50	8.57	8.27	8.39
Marketing 4/	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.
Total	883.48	904.73	864.75	860.62	865.30	885.21	890.18	908.22	904.85	902.83	880.79	884.39
Selling price required to cover: 5/ $/cwt.												
Feed and feeder cost (1056 lb)	76.16	78.00	74.40	74.04	74.48	76.25	76.70	78.44	78.32	78.12	76.32	76.62
All costs	83.66	85.67	81.89	81.50	81.94	83.83	84.30	86.01	85.69	85.50	83.41	83.75
Selling price 6/	79.54	79.56	80.95	80.82	78.22	74.29						
Net margin	-4.12	-6.11	-0.94	-0.68	-3.72	-9.54						
Cost per 100 lb. gain:												
Variable cost less interest $/cwt.	59.93	58.30	54.52	54.80	55.86	57.11	57.60	57.13	58.51	57.19	57.43	56.39
Feed costs $/cwt.	53.52	51.81	48.08	48.38	49.44	50.65	51.14	50.60	52.01	50.68	50.98	49.91
Prices: ($/cwt)												
Choice feeder steer 600-700 lb. Amarillo	89.44	94.10	90.88	90.00	89.88	92.00	92.38	95.88	94.50	95.25	91.84	93.26
Transportation rate $/cwt/100 miles 7/	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Commission fee $/cwt.	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Feed, Prices, Texas												
Milo $/cwt	4.84	4.48	4.32	4.18	4.28	4.52	4.50	4.58	4.72	4.69	4.66	4.48
Corn $/cwt.	5.34	5.05	4.58	4.50	4.62	4.73	4.70	4.84	5.01	5.13	5.26	5.11
Cottonseed Meal (41%) $/cwt. 8/	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.40	13.40	13.40	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.20	12.20	12.20
Alfalfa hay $/ton	115.00	118.00	95.00	104.00	109.00	111.00	124.00	109.00	115.00	102.00	102.00	101.00
Feed handling and management $/ton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Interest, annual rate 9/	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50

1/ Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual feedlots. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production, and locality of operation. Steers are assumed to gain 500 lb in 180 days at 2.8 lb per day with feed conversion of 8.4 lb per pound gain. 2/ Texas Panhandle elevator price plus $.15/cwt. handling and transportation to feedlots. 3/ Average price received by farmers plus $30/ton handling and transportation to feedlots. 4/ Most cattle sold f.o.b. at the feedlot with 4-percent shrink. 5/ Sale weight 1,056 lb (1,100 lb less 4-percent shrink). 6/ Choice slaughter steers, 900-1100 lb, Texas-New Mexico direct. 7/ Converted from cents per mile for a 44,000-lb haul. 8/ Average prices paid by farmers. 9/ Prime rate plus 2 points.

Table 34--Federally inspected hog slaughter

Week ending 1/	Hogs			Barrows and gilts			Sows			Boars and stags		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
	Thousands											
January:												
5	1,419	1,337	1,346	1,334	1,255	1,280	69	68	57	13	14	10
12	1,719	1,763	1,814	1,626	1,663	1,723	80	82	75	15	18	16
19	1,679	1,674	1,710	1,590	1,582	1,624	76	75	70	16	17	16
26	1,647	1,684	1,606	1,556	1,601	1,528	72	68	64	15	15	14
February:												
2	1,631	1,658	1,566	1,543	1,574	1,486	76	68	65	12	16	15
9	1,656	1,656	1,628	1,582	1,578	1,544	58	63	67	13	15	17
16	1,678	1,681	1,638	1,585	1,606	1,559	75	60	63	15	15	16
23	1,665	1,624	1,618	1,582	1,552	1,543	69	59	61	14	13	14
March:												
2	1,621	1,713	1,646	1,532	1,628	1,567	72	68	64	15	16	15
9	1,716	1,614	1,717	1,637	1,538	1,638	66	61	63	14	15	16
16	1,703	1,707	1,686	1,616	1,627	1,612	70	64	60	16	16	14
23	1,601	1,631	1,583	1,517	1,549	1,505	69	66	63	15	16	15
30	1,648	1,591	1,650	1,562	1,513	1,574	70	62	61	16	16	15
April:												
6	1,761	1,661	1,615	1,674	1,579	1,538	72	66	61	16	16	16
13	1,780	1,642	1,717	1,681	1,562	1,639	72	64	62	15	16	16
20	1,813	1,594	1,715	1,725	1,516	1,634	72	62	65	16	16	16
27	1,764	1,594	1,663	1,637	1,513	1,585	77	65	63	17	16	15
May:												
4	1,732	1,579	1,624	1,637	1,502	1,547	77	66	62	17	17	15
11	1,654	1,586	1,610	1,565	1,501	1,530	76	68	66	17	17	14
18	1,632	1,528	1,576	1,494	1,436	1,500	73	74	62	16	18	14
25	1,618	1,522	1,506	1,516	1,433	1,426	84	72	66	18	17	14
June:												
1	1,343	1,236	1,313	1,260	1,159	1,241	69	62	59	14	14	13
8	1,589	1,460	1,524	1,474	1,364	1,438	87	78	71	16	18	15
15	1,589	1,452	1,576	1,483	1,358	1,494	88	77	67	18	17	15
22	1,533	1,472	1,497	1,434	1,377	1,413	83	78	70	16	17	14
29	1,500	1,402	1,465	1,400	1,311	1,369	83	76	79	17	16	17
July:												
6	1,244	1,191		1,157	1,121		64	58		13	12	
13	1,557	1,461		1,446	1,366		96	78		17	18	
20	1,518	1,430		1,432	1,332		95	81		16	17	
27	1,501	1,361		1,393	1,262		92	83		16	16	
August:												
3	1,543	1,463		1,428	1,363		99	84		16	17	
10	1,612	1,471		1,507	1,376		89	80		16	16	
17	1,615	1,607		1,503	1,510		89	81		17	16	
24	1,610	1,600		1,506	1,505		89	78		16	16	
31	1,713	1,641		1,601	1,548		95	77		16	16	
September:												
7	1,545	1,440		1,446	1,364		80	63		13	12	
14	1,888	1,747		1,777	1,646		96	84		16	16	
21	1,853	1,722		1,750	1,626		86	79		16	17	
28	1,785	1,676		1,688	1,584		82	76		15	16	
October:												
5	1,810	1,695		1,711	1,604		85	76		14	16	
12	1,810	1,628		1,716	1,540		80	74		13	14	
19	1,797	1,665		1,703	1,582		80	70		15	13	
26	1,739	1,624		1,644	1,540		83	69		12	14	
November:												
2	1,812	1,662		1,713	1,576		83	72		16	14	
9	1,791	1,759		1,692	1,668		84	76		16	15	
16	1,901	1,768		1,802	1,679		85	75		14	14	
23	1,564	1,480		1,486	1,416		66	54		12	10	
30	1,908	1,838		1,802	1,742		89	79		16	17	
December:												
7	1,832	1,814		1,729	1,722		88	79		15	14	
14	1,716	1,825		1,621	1,732		81	78		14	16	
21	1,521	1,762		1,436	1,674		74	73		13	15	
28	1,443	1,252		1,372	1,202		61	43		10	7	

1/ Corresponding dates to 1991: 1989, January 7; 1990, January 6.

Table 35--Federally inspected cattle slaughter

Week ending 1/	Cattle			Steers			Cows: Total			Cows: Dairy			Cows: Dairy/total		
	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991	1989	1990	1991
	Thousands												Percent		
January:															
5	543	548	494	256	263	245	119	120	96	64	57	50	54	48	52
12	627	622	658	290	282	318	131	146	132	68	69	68	52	47	51
19	654	598	650	313	281	326	129	132	123	65	61	63	50	46	51
26	641	637	617	310	318	310	123	119	116	61	59	60	50	49	52
February:															
2	625	639	598	300	310	290	114	123	114	60	60	59	53	49	52
9	605	622	606	300	304	295	104	114	114	57	59	60	55	52	53
16	641	601	612	316	300	302	119	102	117	64	53	62	54	52	53
23	628	594	589	309	300	294	108	104	106	62	56	58	57	54	55
March:															
2	639	592	605	316	295	303	114	109	115	62	57	63	54	52	55
9	600	613	618	312	312	314	104	103	111	58	55	60	56	54	54
16	588	620	602	288	315	299	119	104	110	61	57	61	51	55	55
23	584	609	571	286	306	279	114	110	108	56	56	58	49	51	54
30	587	608	512	286	307	252	111	108	104	57	55	55	51	51	53
April:															
6	609	592	564	300	302	287	118	105	99	57	51	52	48	49	53
13	646	595	598	335	302	303	117	104	105	56	51	54	48	49	52
20	663	626	628	332	326	339	122	102	103	56	49	52	46	48	50
27	652	626	646	332	326	349	122	109	104	54	51	51	44	47	49
May:															
4	666	617	611	326	322	321	128	102	101	56	49	49	44	48	49
11	670	684	626	339	352	331	118	105	101	50	48	49	42	46	48
18	675	681	639	344	354	335	115	112	97	50	49	48	43	44	49
25	673	667	637	342	347	339	115	109	98	50	47	48	43	43	49
June:															
1	589	592	563	301	311	287	99	91	86	42	38	42	42	42	49
8	663	665	640	328	339	332	114	104	101	49	44	50	43	42	50
15	680	674	645	339	349	345	113	101	96	49	41	47	43	41	49
22	658	662	659	331	341	356	109	103	93	48	45	48	44	44	51
29	671	664	651	329	340	347	112	108	100	50	44	50	45	41	50
July:															
6	564	555		288	291		79	77		37	33		47	43	
13	691	671		335	338		122	113		56	48		46	42	
20	672	673		326	334		115	106		55	45		48	43	
27	638	652		312	334		106	98		52	46		49	47	
August:															
3	644	616		326	321		104	96		53	44		51	46	
10	673	646		332	332		107	98		54	47		50	48	
17	652	646		315	326		112	104		53	48		47	46	
24	630	634		304	319		114	108		56	50		49	46	
31	646	636		316	311		111	109		57	53		51	49	
September:															
7	562	572		277	287		97	93		49	44		51	47	
14	657	662		327	323		118	113		58	54		49	48	
21	666	643		316	301		117	112		56	51		48	46	
28	670	656		324	324		120	112		56	51		47	46	
October:															
5	660	627		310	285		126	114		57	52		45	45	
12	663	634		309	306		128	118		57	53		45	45	
19	648	627		304	298		132	126		57	55		43	43	
26	652	621		297	298		142	131		60	56		42	42	
November:															
2	643	644		292	299		139	134		61	56		44	42	
9	630	600		292	282		139	130		59	58		42	45	
16	635	610		292	285		143	127		60	54		42	42	
23	533	540		262	276		111	101		47	43		42	43	
30	660	602		301	296		146	129		62	57		42	45	
December:															
7	644	597		299	294		149	130		63	57		42	44	
14	635	638		304	319		133	128		58	59		44	46	
21	625	635		298	316		124	120		53	57		43	47	
28	542	426		274	219		99	74		42	33		42	44	

1/ Corresponding dates to 1991: 1989, January 7; 1990, January 6.

Table 36--Pork: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share

Year	Retail price 1/	Wholesale value 2/	Gross farm value 3/	By-product allowance 4/	Net farm value 5/	Farm retail spread: Total	Farm retail spread: Wholesale-retail	Farm retail spread: Farm-wholesale	Farmers' share 6/
	Cents per pound								Percent
1986	178.4	110.9	87.4	4.9	82.4	96.0	67.5	28.5	46
1987	188.4	113.0	87.9	5.2	82.7	105.7	75.4	30.3	43
1988	183.4	101.0	73.9	4.5	69.4	114.0	82.4	31.6	37
1989	182.8	99.2	75.0	4.5	70.4	112.4	83.7	28.8	38
I	180.0	92.9	69.4	4.3	65.1	115.0	87.1	27.9	36
II	178.6	94.6	71.5	4.4	67.1	111.4	84.0	27.4	37
III	183.9	100.8	78.2	4.8	73.4	110.6	83.1	27.5	39
IV	188.9	108.4	80.8	4.7	76.1	112.8	80.4	32.3	40
1990	212.6	118.2	92.6	5.5	87.2	125.4	94.3	31.1	41
I	196.2	107.1	84.5	5.0	79.4	116.8	89.1	27.7	40
II	208.4	122.5	100.1	6.0	94.2	114.2	85.9	28.4	45
III	222.6	122.8	98.3	5.8	92.5	130.1	99.8	30.3	41
IV	223.1	120.5	87.6	5.0	82.5	140.6	102.6	38.0	37
1991:									
January	216.1	109.7	86.5	5.1	81.4	134.7	106.4	28.3	37
February	215.5	110.1	88.3	5.2	83.1	132.4	105.4	27.0	38
March	213.9	110.8	87.7	5.0	82.7	131.2	103.1	28.1	38
I	215.2	110.2	87.5	5.1	82.4	132.8	105.0	27.8	38
April	211.7	109.7	86.4	5.0	81.4	130.3	102.0	28.3	38
May	213.3	115.5	92.4	5.0	87.4	125.9	97.8	28.1	41

1/ Estimated weighted-average of BLS prices of retail cuts from pork carcass.
2/ Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.06 is used.
3/ Market values to producer for 1.7 lb of live animal, equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts.
4/ Portion of gross farm value attributable to edible and inedible by-products.
5/ Gross farm value minus farm by-product allowance.
6/ Percent net farm value is of retail price.

Table 37--Beef, Choice Yield Grade 3: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share 1/

Year	Retail price 2/	Wholesale value 3/	Gross farm value 4/	By-product allowance 5/	Net farm value 6/	Farm retail-spread: Total	Farm retail-spread: Wholesale-retail	Farm retail-spread: Farm wholesale	Farmers' share 7/
	Cents per pound								Percent
1986	226.8	146.5	140.0	15.0	125.0	101.8	80.2	21.5	55
1987	238.4	160.0	157.6	18.9	138.7	99.7	78.4	21.3	58
1988	250.3	169.4	169.4	21.1	148.2	102.1	80.9	21.2	59
1989	265.7	176.8	177.6	20.1	157.6	108.1	88.9	19.2	59
I	260.7	177.3	179.6	19.7	159.9	100.8	83.4	17.5	61
II	267.0	180.4	179.5	19.3	160.2	106.8	86.5	20.3	60
III	268.0	172.5	171.3	20.0	151.2	116.8	95.5	21.3	56
IV	266.9	176.8	180.1	21.1	158.9	108.0	90.1	17.9	59
1990	281.0	189.6	188.9	20.5	168.3	112.7	91.4	21.2	59
I	272.6	186.9	189.5	21.5	168.0	104.6	85.7	18.9	61
II	281.2	189.6	188.0	20.8	167.3	113.9	91.6	22.3	59
III	280.4	185.4	184.7	20.0	164.6	115.7	95.0	20.7	58
IV	289.9	196.4	193.4	19.9	173.5	116.4	93.5	22.9	59
1991:									
January	294.9	192.6	190.7	20.5	170.2	124.7	102.3	22.4	57
February	292.5	189.6	190.9	19.8	171.1	121.4	102.9	18.5	58
March	295.4	193.4	194.7	19.2	175.5	119.9	102.0	17.9	59
I	294.3	191.9	192.1	19.8	172.3	122.0	102.4	19.6	58
April	297.1	194.1	194.3	19.0	175.3	121.8	103.0	18.8	59
May	296.1	190.9	188.3	18.3	170.0	126.1	105.2	20.9	57

1/ Series revised August 1990.
2/ Estimated weighted-average of BLS prices of retail cuts from Choice Yield Grade 3 carcass.
3/ Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale equivalent of 1.142 is used.
4/ Market value to producer for 2.4 lb of live animal, equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts.
5/ Portion of gross farm value attributed to edible and inedible by-products.
6/ Gross farm value minus farm by-product allowance.
7/ Percent net farm value is of retail price.

Table 38--Average Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) retail price per pound of specified meat cuts

Item and year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						Dollars						
Choice Beef:												
Ground Chuck												
1989	1.81	1.80	1.85	1.82	1.82	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.84	1.87	1.88
1990	1.91	1.95	1.94	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.95	1.97	1.99	1.97	2.00	2.02
1991	2.00	1.99	1.97	1.98	1.99	1.99						
Ground beef												
1989	1.40	1.37	1.43	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.45	1.49	1.50
1990	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.59	1.58	1.62	1.63
1991	1.65	1.63	1.61	1.61	1.62	1.60						
Chuck roast, bone in												
1989	1.81	1.91	1.87	1.89	1.90	1.86	1.86	1.78	1.88	1.89	1.92	2.00
1990	2.03	2.12	2.05	2.10	2.12	2.07	2.07	2.04	2.07	2.09	2.15	2.15
1991	2.16	2.16	2.09	2.14	2.10	2.10						
Chuck roast, boneless												
1989	2.30	2.27	2.35	2.30	2.28	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.27	2.33	2.34	2.43
1990	2.49	2.50	2.44	2.47	2.47	2.43	2.42	2.49	2.47	2.51	2.57	2.60
1991	2.62	2.60	2.62	2.63	2.59	2.60						
Round roast, boneless												
1989	2.75	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.73	2.73	2.71	2.78	2.78	2.77	2.78
1990	2.91	2.89	2.93	2.92	2.95	2.92	2.92	2.92	2.89	2.96	2.95	3.02
1991	3.08	3.04	3.08	3.11	3.10	3.01						
Rib roast, bone in												
1989	4.11	4.04	4.06	4.16	4.24	4.06	4.34	4.29	4.19	4.17	4.19	4.21
1990	4.29	4.29	4.37	4.33	4.44	4.54	4.62	4.57	4.65	4.66	4.56	4.54
1991	4.71	4.68	4.73	4.74	4.78	4.78						
Round steak, boneless												
1989	3.07	3.09	3.12	3.14	3.10	3.06	3.11	3.12	3.10	3.12	3.18	3.17
1990	3.30	3.31	3.27	3.29	3.32	3.35	3.29	3.31	3.28	3.33	3.39	3.42
1991	3.39	3.39	3.47	3.48	3.49	3.45						
Sirloin steak, bone in												
1989	3.39	3.40	3.61	3.57	3.70	3.67	3.70	3.66	3.62	3.55	3.57	3.46
1990	3.58	3.55	3.52	3.80	3.61	3.79	3.73	3.73	3.68	3.72	3.73	3.65
1991	3.69	3.61	3.69	3.73	3.86	3.86						
Sirloin steak, boneless												
1989	3.85	3.95	3.93	3.89	4.01	4.04	4.15	3.99	3.95	3.76	3.81	3.79
1990	3.82	3.85	3.93	4.07	4.19	4.19	4.23	4.22	4.30	4.25	4.24	4.24
1991	4.29	4.23	4.34	4.37	4.45	4.41						
T-bone steak, bone in												
1989	4.95	4.91	5.05	5.04	5.14	5.16	5.22	5.10	5.15	5.08	4.99	5.04
1990	5.11	4.56	4.71	4.78	4.96	5.01	4.99	4.91	5.01	4.96	5.41	5.45
1991	5.38	5.44	5.46	5.45	5.51	5.60						
Pork:												
Bacon, sliced												
1989	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.75	1.68	1.69	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.77	1.82	1.96
1990	1.97	2.01	1.99	1.98	2.04	2.15	2.21	2.24	2.18	2.21	2.24	2.28
1991	2.26	2.30	2.32	2.27	2.31	2.31						
Pork chops, center cut												
1989	2.78	2.75	2.80	2.80	2.76	2.82	2.91	2.92	2.95	2.89	2.97	2.85
1990	3.02	2.96	3.01	3.16	3.20	3.44	3.47	3.51	3.36	3.37	3.37	3.32
1991	3.25	3.26	3.27	3.27	3.28	3.41						
Ham, rump or shank half												
1989	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.56	1.58	1.61	1.63	1.62	1.63	1.66	1.66
1990	1.70	1.70	1.82	1.72	1.78	1.89	1.91	1.94	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.94
1991	1.73	1.67	1.67	1.64	1.64	1.62						
Sirloin roast, bone in 1/												
1989	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.86	1.89	1.92	1.94	1.93	1.94	1.97	1.98
1990	2.02	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.12	2.25	2.28	2.31	2.29	2.31	2.32	2.31
1991	2.31	2.28	2.29	2.25	2.27	2.30						
Shoulder picnic, bone in												
1989	1.12	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.17
1990	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.28	1.30	1.32	1.35	1.39	1.39	1.41
1991	1.40	1.39	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.29						
Sausage, fresh, loose												
1989	1.92	1.94	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.93	1.99	2.04	2.02	2.10	2.11	2.12
1990	2.12	2.20	2.16	2.21	2.29	2.41	2.49	2.50	2.49	2.52	2.39	2.42
1991	2.42	2.45	2.35	2.37	2.45	2.39						
Miscellaneous cuts:												
Ham, canned 3 or 5 lb												
1989	2.75	2.71	2.63	2.70	2.64	2.68	2.66	2.65	2.70	2.68	2.61	2.62
1990	2.72	2.77	2.75	2.68	2.77	2.85	2.84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1991	3.15	3.17	3.21	3.18	3.23	3.26						
Frankfurters, all meat												
1989	2.08	2.07	2.07	2.03	2.05	2.02	2.01	2.09	2.09	2.04	2.10	2.11
1990	2.16	2.22	2.23	2.19	2.18	2.31	2.31	2.28	2.37	2.37	2.44	2.40
1991	2.41	2.38	2.42	2.39	2.40	2.40						
Bologna												
1989	2.22	2.24	2.23	2.24	2.23	2.24	2.24	2.27	2.34	2.38	2.37	2.40
1990	2.42	2.44	2.45	2.47	2.47	2.54	2.52	2.56	2.50	2.50	2.61	2.60
1991	2.63	2.58	2.58	2.61	2.58	2.57						

NA = Not available
1/ ERS estimate from BLS index and historical data.

Table 39--Red meat supply and utilization, carcass and retail weight 1/

Year	Production		Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita	
Beef:	Commercial	Farm							Carcass weight	Retail weight
	Million pounds								Pounds	
Beef:										
1989										
I	5,530	40	422	567	6,559	227	397	5,935	24.1	17.0
II	5,777	17	397	533	6,724	265	322	6,137	24.8	17.5
III	5,893	17	322	525	6,757	267	307	6,183	25.0	17.6
IV	5,774	39	307	554	6,674	264	335	6,075	24.5	17.2
Year	22,974	113	422	2,179	25,688	1,023	335	24,330	98.4	69.3
1990										
I	5,508	38	335	598	6,479	232	403	5,844	23.5	16.6
II	5,736	16	403	573	6,728	237	340	6,151	24.6	17.4
III	5,823	16	340	597	6,776	270	321	6,185	24.7	17.4
IV	5,567	39	321	588	6,515	267	397	5,851	23.3	16.4
Year	22,634	109	335	2,356	25,434	1,006	397	24,031	96.1	67.8
1991										
I	5,383	38	397	570	6,388	281	366	5,741	22.8	16.1
II 2/	5,685	16	366	630	6,697	269	320	6,108	24.2	17.1
Year 2/	22,868	109	397	2,280	25,654	1,080	315	24,259	96.1	67.7
Pork:										
1989										
I	3,885	19	437	251	4,592	53	467	4,072	16.5	12.8
II	3,929	8	467	247	4,651	65	442	4,144	16.8	13.0
III	3,790	8	442	198	4,438	65	341	4,032	16.3	12.6
IV	4,155	19	341	200	4,716	79	313	4,324	17.4	13.5
Year	15,759	54	437	896	17,146	262	313	16,572	67.0	52.0
1990										
I	3,905	19	313	212	4,449	69	352	4,028	16.2	12.6
II	3,647	8	352	231	4,238	59	358	3,821	15.3	11.9
III	3,641	8	358	236	4,243	47	290	3,905	15.6	12.1
IV	4,107	19	290	219	4,635	64	296	4,275	17.0	13.2
Year	15,300	54	313	898	16,565	239	296	16,030	64.1	49.8
1991										
I	3,901	19	296	188	4,404	64	363	3,977	15.8	12.3
II 2/	3,800	8	363	215	4,386	65	390	3,931	15.6	12.1
Year 2/	16,001	54	296	878	17,229	254	375	16,600	65.8	51.0
Veal: 3/										
1989										
I	91	4	5	0	100	0	7	93	0.4	0.3
II	85	2	7	0	94	0	6	88	0.4	0.3
III	84	2	6	0	92	0	5	87	0.4	0.3
IV	84	3	5	0	92	0	4	88	0.4	0.3
Year	344	11	5	0	360	0	4	356	1.4	1.2
1990										
I	79	4	4	0	87	0	4	83	0.3	0.3
II	72	2	4	0	78	0	5	73	0.3	0.2
III	79	2	5	0	86	0	6	80	0.3	0.3
IV	86	3	6	0	95	0	6	89	0.4	0.3
Year	316	11	4	0	331	0	6	325	1.3	1.1
1991										
I	82	4	6	0	92	0	6	86	0.3	0.3
II 2/	68	2	6	0	76	0	6	70	0.3	0.2
Year 2/	305	11	6	0	322	0	4	318	1.3	1.1
Lamb and Mutton:										
1989										
I	88	2	6	16	112	1	7	104	0.4	0.4
II	80	1	7	16	104	0	8	96	0.4	0.3
III	81	1	8	15	105	1	7	97	0.4	0.3
IV	92	2	7	16	117	0	8	109	0.4	0.4
Year	341	6	6	63	416	2	8	406	1.6	1.5
1990										
I	93	2	8	12	115	1	8	106	0.4	0.4
II	89	1	8	12	110	0	10	100	0.4	0.4
III	84	1	10	14	109	1	9	99	0.4	0.4
IV	92	1	9	20	122	1	8	113	0.5	0.4
Year	358	5	8	58	430	3	8	419	1.7	1.5
1991										
I	98	2	8	15	123	1	8	114	0.5	0.4
II 2/	85	1	8	17	111	0	10	101	0.4	0.4
Year 2/	361	5	8	60	434	2	9	423	1.7	1.5
Total red meat:										
1989										
I	9,594	65	870	834	11,363	281	878	10,205	41.4	30.5
II	9,871	28	878	796	11,573	330	778	10,465	42.4	31.2
III	9,848	28	778	738	11,392	333	660	10,399	42.0	30.9
IV	10,105	63	660	771	11,599	343	660	10,596	42.7	31.4
Year	39,418	184	870	3,139	43,611	1,287	660	41,664	168.4	124.0
1990										
I	9,585	63	660	822	11,130	302	767	10,061	40.4	29.8
II	9,544	27	767	816	11,154	296	713	10,145	40.6	29.9
III	9,627	27	713	847	11,214	318	626	10,270	41.0	30.1
IV	9,852	62	626	827	11,368	332	707	10,329	41.1	30.3
Year	38,608	179	660	3,313	42,760	1,248	707	40,805	163.2	120.1
1991										
I	9,464	63	707	773	11,007	346	743	9,918	39.4	29.0
II 2/	9,638	27	743	862	11,270	334	726	10,210	40.5	29.8
Year 2/	39,535	179	707	3,218	43,639	1,336	703	41,600	164.8	121.3

1/ May not add due to rounding. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Beginning in 1989 veal trade no longer reported separately.

Table 40--Poultry supply and utilization

Year	Slaughter: Federally Inspected	Slaughter: Other	Slaughter: Total	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita Retail weight
	Million pounds								Pounds
Young chicken:									
1989									
I	4,129	20	4,149	36	4,185	176	32	3,977	16.1
II	4,389	23	4,412	32	4,444	208	34	4,201	17.0
III	4,395	24	4,419	34	4,454	190	36	4,228	17.1
IV	4,420	24	4,444	36	4,480	240	38	4,202	16.9
Year	17,334	90	17,424	36	17,460	814	38	16,608	67.1
1990									
I	4,495	25	4,519	38	4,558	277	29	4,251	17.1
II	4,660	27	4,687	29	4,716	310	30	4,376	17.5
III	4,627	26	4,654	30	4,684	255	24	4,404	17.6
IV	4,772	28	4,800	24	4,824	301	26	4,497	17.9
Year	18,554	106	18,660	38	18,698	1,143	26	17,529	70.1
1991									
I	4,692	27	4,719	26	4,746	311	31	4,404	17.5
II 2/	4,925	28	4,953	31	4,984	270	33	4,681	18.6
Year 2/	19,537	112	19,650	26	19,676	1,070	30	18,576	73.6
Other chicken:									
1989									
I	137	10	147	157	303	5	146	151	0.6
II	135	10	145	146	292	4	158	129	0.5
III	132	10	141	158	299	6	155	138	0.6
IV	126	9	135	155	290	8	189	93	0.4
Year	530	39	568	157	725	24	189	511	2.1
1990									
I	133	17	151	189	340	8	216	116	0.5
II	145	19	164	216	380	7	236	137	0.6
III	129	17	146	236	381	5	202	175	0.7
IV	113	15	128	202	330	5	224	100	0.4
Year	520	67	588	189	777	25	224	528	2.1
1991									
I	124	16	140	224	364	6	233	125	0.5
II 2/	138	18	156	233	389	6	245	138	0.5
Year 2/	507	65	572	224	796	25	230	542	2.1
Total chicken:									
1989									
I	4,266	30	4,296	193	4,488	181	178	4,128	16.7
II	4,524	33	4,557	178	4,736	212	192	4,330	17.5
III	4,527	34	4,560	192	4,753	196	191	4,366	17.7
IV	4,546	33	4,579	191	4,770	248	227	4,295	17.3
Year	17,864	129	17,992	193	18,185	838	227	17,119	69.2
1990									
I	4,628	42	4,670	227	4,898	285	245	4,367	17.6
II	4,805	46	4,851	245	5,096	317	266	4,513	18.1
III	4,756	43	4,800	266	5,065	260	226	4,579	18.3
IV	4,885	43	4,928	226	5,154	306	250	4,597	18.3
Year	19,074	173	19,248	227	19,475	1,168	250	18,057	72.2
1991									
I	4,816	43	4,859	250	5,110	317	264	4,529	18.0
II 2/	5,063	46	5,109	264	5,373	276	278	4,819	19.1
Year 2/	20,044	177	20,222	250	20,472	1,095	260	19,118	75.7
Turkey:									
1989									
I	804	18	822	250	1,072	8	269	795	3.2
II	1,014	27	1,041	269	1,311	10	455	846	3.4
III	1,176	32	1,209	455	1,663	12	569	1,082	4.4
IV	1,181	33	1,214	569	1,783	11	236	1,536	6.2
Year	4,175	111	4,285	250	4,535	41	236	4,259	17.2
1990									
I	983	36	1,019	236	1,255	11	318	926	3.7
II	1,102	41	1,143	318	1,461	10	481	970	3.9
III	1,223	47	1,270	481	1,751	14	624	1,114	4.4
IV	1,253	49	1,302	624	1,926	19	306	1,600	6.4
Year	4,561	173	4,734	236	4,970	54	306	4,610	18.4
1991									
I	1,021	38	1,058	306	1,365	16	366	983	3.9
II 2/	1,135	43	1,178	366	1,544	14	500	1,029	4.1
Year 2/	4,646	175	4,821	306	5,127	64	260	4,804	19.0
Total poultry:									
1989									
I	5,070	48	5,118	442	5,560	189	448	4,923	20.0
II	5,538	60	5,598	448	6,046	223	647	5,176	21.0
III	5,704	66	5,769	647	6,416	208	760	5,447	22.0
IV	5,727	66	5,792	760	6,553	258	463	5,831	23.5
Year	22,039	239	22,278	442	22,720	878	463	21,378	86.4
1990									
I	5,611	78	5,689	463	6,152	297	563	5,293	21.3
II	5,907	87	5,994	563	6,557	327	747	5,483	22.0
III	5,979	90	6,069	747	6,816	274	850	5,693	22.7
IV	6,138	92	6,230	850	7,079	325	557	6,197	24.7
Year	23,635	347	23,982	463	24,445	1,222	557	22,666	90.7
1991									
I	6,190	85	6,275	520	6,795	308	607	5,880	23.2
II 2/	6,440	93	6,533	607	7,140	306	730	6,104	24.0
Year 2/	25,750	366	26,116	520	26,636	1,200	510	24,926	97.9

1/ May not add due to rounding. 2/ Forecast.

Table 41--Total red meat and poultry supply and utilization, carcass and retail weight 1/

Year	Total production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita Carcass weight	Per capita Retail weight
	Million pounds							Pounds	
Total red meat and poultry:									
1989									
I	14,777	1,312	834	16,924	470	1,326	15,128	61.4	50.5
II	15,497	1,326	796	17,619	553	1,425	15,641	63.3	52.1
III	15,645	1,425	738	17,808	541	1,420	15,847	64.0	52.9
IV	15,960	1,420	770	18,150	601	1,123	16,426	66.1	54.9
Year	61,880	1,312	3,138	66,330	2,165	1,123	63,042	254.8	210.4
1990									
I	15,337	1,123	822	17,283	599	1,330	15,354	61.7	51.0
II	15,565	1,330	816	17,711	623	1,460	15,629	62.6	51.8
III	15,723	1,460	847	18,030	592	1,476	15,962	63.8	52.9
IV	16,144	1,476	827	18,447	657	1,264	16,526	65.8	55.0
Year	62,769	1,123	3,313	67,205	2,470	1,264	63,471	253.9	210.8
1991									
I	15,554	1,264	773	17,481	678	1,373	15,430	61.3	50.9
II 2/	15,952	1,373	862	18,187	625	1,504	16,058	63.7	52.9
Year 2/	64,757	1,264	3,218	69,238	2,494	1,223	65,521	259.5	216.1

1/ May not add due to rounding. 2/ Forecast.

Table 42--Egg supply and utilization (population includes military) 1/

Year	Production	Beginning stocks	Breaking egg use	Imports 2/	Total supply	Exports	Hatching egg use 3/	Ending stocks	Consumption Total	Consumption Per capita
Total eggs	Million dozen									Number
1989										
I	1,393.5	15.2	---	1.9	1,410.5	23.7	155.3	11.7	1,219.8	59.4
II	1,396.9	11.7	---	8.2	1,416.9	21.2	165.4	12.2	1,218.0	59.2
III	1,392.6	12.2	---	10.4	1,415.2	23.2	161.4	11.6	1,219.0	59.1
IV	1,414.8	11.6	---	4.6	1,431.1	23.5	160.7	10.7	1,236.2	59.7
Year	5,597.8	15.2	---	25.2	5,638.2	91.6	642.9	10.7	4,893.0	237.3
1990										
I	1,391.3	10.7	---	1.9	1,403.9	18.4	167.3	13.4	1,204.8	58.1
II	1,410.8	13.4	---	4.1	1,428.3	18.8	173.1	14.4	1,222.1	58.8
III	1,413.0	14.4	---	2.7	1,430.1	25.9	168.9	13.1	1,222.3	58.6
IV	1,444.8	13.1	---	0.4	1,458.3	37.5	166.6	11.6	1,242.5	59.4
Year	5,659.9	10.7	---	9.1	5,679.6	100.5	675.8	11.6	4,891.7	234.8
1991										
I	1,417.5	11.6	---	0.3	1,429.5	34.8	174.2	11.1	1,209.3	57.8
II 4/	1,410.0	11.1	---	0.4	1,421.5	32.0	185.0	12.0	1,192.5	56.7
Year 4/	5,687.5	11.6	---	1.7	5,700.9	126.8	719.2	12.0	4,842.9	230.2
Shell eggs										
1989										
I	1,393.5	0.3	219.6	1.4	1,175.5	9.1	155.3	0.5	1,010.6	49.2
II	1,396.9	0.5	257.3	7.6	1,147.7	9.7	165.4	0.8	971.7	47.2
III	1,392.6	0.8	245.1	9.9	1,158.2	16.2	161.4	0.7	979.9	47.5
IV	1,414.8	0.7	227.0	4.1	1,192.6	17.4	160.7	0.4	1,014.1	49.0
Year	5,597.8	0.3	949.0	22.9	4,674.0	52.4	642.9	0.4	3,978.3	192.2
1990										
I	1,391.3	0.4	240.6	1.4	1,152.5	12.1	167.3	0.7	972.4	46.9
II	1,410.8	0.7	268.0	3.8	1,147.3	12.1	173.1	0.7	961.4	46.2
III	1,413.0	0.7	274.8	2.5	1,141.4	13.7	168.9	0.5	958.2	45.9
IV	1,444.8	0.5	267.4	0.3	1,178.3	15.0	166.6	0.4	996.2	47.6
Year	5,659.9	0.4	1,050.7	8.0	4,619.5	53.0	675.8	0.4	3,890.2	185.9
1991										
I 4/	1,417.5	0.5	253.3	0.2	1,164.9	18.8	174.2	0.4	971.4	46.3

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Shell eggs and approximate shell-egg equivalent of egg products. 3/ Hatching egg use for 1986-present calculated by a new method. 4/ Forecast. --- Not applicable for total egg supply and utilization.

Table 43--Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat, 1990-1991

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Dollars per cwt											
Slaughter Steers:												
Nebraska direct												
Choice, 1000-1100 lb	75.95	77.18	77.60	79.33	81.06	81.42	79.45	79.60	81.23	81.09	78.29	74.39
Omaha												
Choice, 1000-1100 lb	74.46	76.22	75.75	77.50	79.93	80.88	78.95	78.63	80.75	80.77	78.28	74.63
Select, 1000-1100 lb	72.65	73.97	73.57	75.50	77.61	79.31	76.55	76.29	78.46	77.96	75.70	72.60
California												
Choice, 1000-1100 lb	74.75	76.70	76.75	77.58	77.81	77.75	77.88	78.06	79.75	79.25	77.05	72.56
Colorado												
Choice, 1100-1300 lb	75.35	77.63	78.07	79.65	80.89	80.62	79.17	79.35	81.09	80.87	78.44	74.43
Texas												
Choice, 1000-1100 lb	75.07	77.61	78.05	79.82	81.12	81.26	79.54	79.56	80.95	80.82	78.22	74.29
Slaughter heifers:												
Nebraska												
Choice, 1000-1200 lb	75.53	77.02	77.54	79.33	81.03	81.35	79.35	79.56	81.23	80.98	78.22	74.30
Omaha												
Choice, 1000-1200 lb	74.77	76.46	76.41	78.38	80.70	81.19	78.97	78.80	80.87	80.66	78.31	74.56
Select, 900-1000 lb	71.04	72.28	72.17	74.27	76.33	77.89	76.22	75.67	77.78	77.66	77.73	71.96
Cows:												
Sioux Falls												
Commercial	59.63	61.21	59.72	57.88	55.50	56.41	55.81	56.88	57.31	55.60	56.65	58.75
Breaking Utility	56.94	58.70	57.56	55.90	54.00	54.91	53.70	54.58	54.50	52.77	52.55	53.03
Boning Utility	55.75	56.86	55.41	50.58	48.75	50.35	49.41	51.49	52.06	52.13	53.40	54.19
Cutter	53.25	54.81	53.89	49.98	47.00	48.41	47.77	50.33	51.02	51.03	52.05	52.69
Canner	49.75	51.63	51.10	46.37	43.75	44.75	43.60	45.14	46.39	46.03	46.60	47.19
Vealers: 1/												
Choice, New York	96.00	94.60	95.50	95.00	90.63	89.63	91.40	90.88	92.38	93.00	96.10	102.33
Feeder steers:												
Kansas City												
Medium No. 1,												
400-500 lb	107.50	105.50	---	NA	103.75	105.00	104.70	---	112.75	117.38	113.10	110.83
600-700 lb	93.50	92.30	91.50	NA	92.75	92.67	90.70	92.75	94.88	99.13	95.70	94.33
All weights and grades	86.82	87.30	87.58	NA	89.51	89.34	87.89	91.35	91.30	91.71	89.78	82.37
Okla. City												
Medium No. 1												
400-500 lb	106.03	110.42	106.41	104.25	108.96	112.33	112.25	118.44	117.58	120.38	117.80	117.99
600-700 lb	93.35	96.50	94.41	92.14	93.56	95.67	94.21	95.53	96.38	98.52	97.06	97.30
700-800 lb	90.02	91.54	90.91	90.30	92.42	93.19	90.13	90.31	88.88	89.71	89.66	91.81
Amarillo												
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	89.44	94.10	90.88	90.00	89.88	92.00	92.38	95.88	94.50	95.25	91.84	93.26
Georgia Auctions												
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	86.67	87.60	85.00	82.20	82.00	86.67	86.80	92.50	92.63	91.69	87.85	88.50
Medium No. 2, 400-500 lb	88.17	91.40	87.63	86.90	89.38	92.17	93.10	99.13	101.00	102.88	100.25	98.88
Feeder heifers:												
Medium No. 1,												
Kansas City												
400-500 lb	91.50	91.00	NA	NA	90.25	91.00	93.60	99.00	101.00	103.00	102.30	102.00
600-700 lb	84.75	85.20	85.50	NA	86.75	87.50	85.90	88.25	88.13	90.13	88.50	86.83
Okla. City												
400-500 lb	91.53	96.30	92.97	91.23	97.60	98.92	97.80	101.99	102.10	105.88	102.16	104.81
600-700 lb	87.61	89.74	87.49	85.25	86.58	88.88	87.63	88.16	88.96	89.57	87.66	89.59
Slaughter hogs:												
Barrows and gilts												
Omaha No. 1 & 2,												
230-240 lb	63.18	57.59	55.91	57.60	50.88	49.87	52.33	52.97	52.52	51.74	55.44	55.75
All weights	62.31	56.94	55.34	57.71	50.01	48.56	51.52	52.38	51.73	51.32	54.47	54.98
Sioux City	62.54	56.37	55.64	58.02	50.17	48.96	51.32	52.31	51.92	51.42	54.83	54.79
7 markets 2/	61.87	56.05	55.10	57.15	49.70	48.15	51.00	51.93	51.57	51.01	54.47	54.55
Sows:												
7 markets 2/	49.20	50.53	47.04	50.38	45.64	41.73	43.44	45.82	47.93	48.02	47.05	46.00
Feeder pigs:												
No. 1 & 2, So. Mo., 40-50 lb (per hd.)	46.35	45.85	45.91	52.33	46.22	49.63	48.50	57.47	63.63	60.97	52.98	42.78
Slaughter lambs:												
Choice, San Angelo	53.25	51.20	51.75	52.50	50.42	48.08	47.63	45.81	54.88	55.50	57.70	55.75
Choice, So. St. Paul	51.71	49.82	49.00	50.20	45.89	46.06	46.60	44.65	47.75	49.90	59.52	56.53
Ewes, Good,												
San Angelo	34.83	36.60	32.88	32.00	33.83	34.67	31.94	30.38	34.88	35.50	29.90	33.38
So. St. Paul	15.47	19.74	14.91	16.69	17.11	19.43	22.67	19.95	19.63	20.65	15.99	16.20
Feeder lambs:												
Choice, San Angelo	53.75	58.30	55.75	55.90	57.83	59.17	50.63	49.06	59.25	58.63	54.98	49.69
Choice, So. St. Paul	51.16	48.36	49.50	50.30	49.50	49.70	50.32	47.60	47.00	47.50	60.50	52.50

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 43--Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat, 1990-1991--Continued

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Dollars per cwt											
Farm prices:												
Beef cattle	73.60	76.00	75.00	75.50	75.30	76.10	76.60	77.00	78.50	78.00	75.90	74.10
Calves	95.90	98.90	95.40	92.80	93.80	96.80	98.00	104.00	107.00	109.00	107.00	104.00
Hogs	60.80	55.90	54.30	56.80	50.20	47.80	50.00	52.10	51.40	50.80	54.10	53.90
Sheep	24.70	24.30	18.90	19.20	20.40	22.40	23.50	19.90	21.50	21.30	19.60	18.30
Lambs	54.40	54.00	52.80	51.90	50.10	48.60	48.00	45.80	51.10	54.60	55.40	57.60
Meat prices:												
Wholesale												
Central U.S. markets												
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	101.62	105.22	101.93	96.01	91.11	97.32	95.94	100.50	103.43	101.93	103.31	105.15
Boxed beef cut-out												
Choice, 1-3												
550-700 lb	118.54	121.52	121.18	124.96	128.32	129.48	125.04	123.24	125.45	125.96	123.76	120.61
700-850 lb	118.85	121.26	120.33	124.41	128.41	128.73	123.92	122.96	125.02	126.01	123.99	120.55
Select, 1-3												
550-700 lb	113.43	115.13	115.17	116.84	118.83	118.65	120.03	119.98	120.80	120.74	116.66	113.88
700+ lb	113.58	115.23	114.66	115.78	118.38	118.02	119.81	120.01	120.74	121.10	117.05	113.82
Cutter Cows	108.10	112.13	109.49	102.39	99.67	104.74	104.08	107.19	109.92	108.43	110.59	111.46
Pork loins												
14-18 lb 3/	144.14	119.56	121.64	113.71	98.94	103.50	107.67	109.13	110.33	104.81	120.48	123.49
Pork bellies												
12-14 lb	53.18	51.08	51.31	59.83	60.57	56.58	64.11	57.20	58.52	57.25	57.50	56.48
Hams, skinned												
14-17 lb	91.00	nq	101.75	107.24	108.00	86.13	73.00	83.17	81.42	75.00	80.00	---
17-20 lb	89.20	91.29	95.82	104.32	97.96	77.46	71.97	77.36	73.01	70.10	73.64	77.33
Pork cut-out value 4/	82.31	76.81	76.16	77.98	72.88	69.32	68.71	69.88	69.40	67.96	72.88	73.90
East Coast Lamb												
Choice and Prime												
35-45 lb	124.88	118.25	117.88	121.25	120.25	120.25	115.72	111.50	125.22	126.50	126.85	122.50
55-65 lb	124.88	120.25	120.00	120.25	114.75	113.75	109.05	106.50	118.97	122.00	125.25	124.25
	Cents per lb											
Retail												
Beef												
Choice	279.9	280.6	280.6	282.7	291.6	295.3	294.9	292.5	295.4	297.1	296.1	
All fresh	255.8	254.7	256.4	259.4	263.4	265.8	261.3	261.6	261.4	265.2	265.9	
Pork	222.2	224.9	220.8	223.2	222.9	223.2	216.1	215.5	213.9	211.7	213.3	
	Indexes, 1982-84=100											
Price indexes: (BLS)												
Retail meats	130.3	130.5	131.0	131.7	133.1	133.6	133.5	132.8	133.1	132.7	133.4	133.5
Beef and veal	129.2	128.5	129.5	130.1	131.9	133.0	132.9	132.6	132.9	133.4	134.1	133.2
Pork	134.8	136.5	135.4	136.4	137.1	136.8	136.5	135.1	135.2	133.3	134.2	136.1
Other meats	127.9	128.0	129.8	130.0	131.4	131.6	131.6	131.2	131.6	131.3	131.3	131.6
Poultry	135.3	133.6	134.6	133.7	130.5	129.7	131.3	132.7	131.9	131.1	132.7	131.5
Livestock-feed ratios												
Omaha: 5/												
Steer-corn	28.5	30.9	34.5	36.5	37.3	36.5	35.3	34.3	34.0	32.8	32.7	32.0
Hog-corn	23.9	23.1	25.1	27.0	23.2	22.0	23.0	22.8	21.8	20.8	22.9	23.6

NA=data not collected by AMS. --- no quote. 1/ Beginning Jan. 1989 New York auctions (150-250 lb). 2/ St. Louis N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, So. St. Joseph, So. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. 3/ Prior to 1984, 8-14 lb; 1984 and 1985, 14-17 lb; 1986, 14-18 lb. 4/ U.S. #2, 175 lb carcass. 5/ Bushels of No. 2 yellow corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds live weight.

Table 44--Selected marketings, slaughter, stocks, and trade for meat animals and meat, 1990-1991

Item	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
	1,000 head												
Federally inspected:													
Slaughter													
Cattle	2,920	2,873	2,796	2,918	2,553	2,877	2,622	2,380	2,808	2,407	2,443	2,673	2,785
Steers	1,511	1,486	1,421	1,475	1,245	1,360	1,264	1,191	1,380	1,189	1,216	1,402	1,456
Heifers	874	894	890	906	822	893	764	674	836	722	721	770	830
Cows	478	438	432	475	433	564	543	471	543	450	459	448	444
Dairy	215	183	188	224	202	245	236	215	280	242	249	228	217
Other	263	255	244	251	231	319	307	256	263	208	210	220	227
Bulls and stags	57	54	52	62	53	59	51	44	49	46	47	51	55
Calves	137	131	140	147	132	158	149	137	151	121	120	106	103
Sheep and lambs	466	426	430	463	422	491	465	449	495	449	546	436	443
Hogs	6,799	6,153	5,983	7,110	6,716	7,546	7,334	7,140	7,461	6,469	7,044	7,320	6,948
Barrows and gilts	6,410	5,751	5,587	6,668	6,347	7,151	6,964	6,798	7,090	6,153	6,716	6,978	6,597
Sows	313	329	329	368	306	330	309	288	306	255	262	274	287
Boars and stags	76	73	68	75	64	65	61	53	65	62	65	67	64
	Pounds												
Average live wt per head													
Cattle	1,112	1,119	1,128	1,146	1,151	1,154	1,148	1,150	1,148	1,167	1,160	1,148	1,143
Calves	285	288	280	287	291	299	289	303	316	347	351	359	371
Sheep and lambs	129	124	122	122	123	125	125	127	128	129	128	127	130
Hogs	251	252	249	249	248	250	253	252	251	250	250	252	254
Average dressed wt													
Beef	675	679	684	696	699	696	688	691	689	692	691	688	688
Veal	182	186	179	184	188	191	185	194	202	210	209	216	225
Lamb and mutton	65	63	62	62	62	63	64	64	65	65	64	64	66
Pork	181	182	180	180	179	180	183	184	183	182	181	182	182
	Million pounds												
Production													
Beef	1,965	1,945	1,908	2,024	1,779	1,995	1,798	1,640	1,926	1,659	1,683	1,833	1,910
Veal	24	24	24	27	25	30	27	26	30	25	25	23	23
Lamb and mutton	30	27	26	29	26	31	29	29	32	29	35	28	29
Pork	1,229	1,116	1,076	1,278	1,199	1,357	1,340	1,306	1,363	1,176	1,272	1,332	1,262
Commercial:	1,000 head												
Slaughter													
Cattle 1/	2,993	2,936	2,861	2,984	2,616	2,963	2,701	2,453	2,881	2,469	2,510	2,741	2,851
Steers	1,549	1,519	1,455	1,509	1,276	1,401	1,302	1,227	1,416	1,220	1,249	1,439	1,491
Heifers	896	914	911	926	842	920	787	695	858	741	741	790	850
Cows	490	448	442	486	444	581	559	486	557	461	472	460	454
Dairy	220	187	192	229	207	252	243	222	287	248	256	234	222
Other	270	261	250	257	237	329	316	264	270	213	216	226	232
Bulls and Stags	58	55	53	63	54	61	53	45	50	47	48	52	56
Calves	141	135	143	151	136	163	153	140	154	125	123	109	105
Sheep and Lambs	479	440	448	482	440	508	481	465	508	461	565	457	461
Hogs 1/	6,981	6,321	6,153	7,303	6,889	7,758	7,532	7,355	7,652	6,637	7,218	7,495	7,130
Barrows and gilts	6,582	5,908	5,745	6,848	6,509	7,352	7,152	7,003	7,271	6,311	6,882	7,145	6,769
Sows	321	338	338	378	314	339	317	297	314	262	269	281	295
Boars and stags	78	75	70	77	66	67	63	55	67	64	67	69	66
	Million pounds												
Production													
Beef	2,007	1,981	1,945	2,063	1,815	2,044	1,842	1,681	1,968	1,694	1,721	1,872	1,948
Veal	25	25	25	28	26	31	28	27	31	26	25	23	23
Lamb and mutton	31	27	27	30	27	32	30	30	33	30	36	29	30
Pork	1,257	1,142	1,103	1,310	1,228	1,392	1,373	1,342	1,396	1,204	1,301	1,361	1,291
Cold storage stocks: 2/													
Beef	270	257	265	240	243	267	277	300	299	271	277	266	234
Veal	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Lamb and mutton	8	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	9	10	8	7	9
Pork	320	293	256	225	226	232	221	234	248	281	289	341	337
Total meat	629	591	565	507	507	537	535	566	585	590	602	645	614
Trade:													
Imports (carcass wt)													
Beef and veal	188.7	210.6	195.6	209.5	192.2	187.2	195.6	204.7	196.5	184.6	189.1	203.8	
Lamb, mutton, and goat	3.4	5.3	4.2	4.8	5.0	7.7	5.7	6.8	6.3	4.9	4.2	5.7	
Pork	70.9	83.5	87.6	80.6	68.1	81.1	75.2	62.6	61.5	56.9	69.1	70.8	
Exports (carcass wt)													
Beef and veal	85.0	81.7	84.7	100.6	84.5	89.7	96.7	80.3	94.8	98.2	87.9	89.0	
Lamb and mutton	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Pork	20.1	15.6	15.0	15.6	16.7	18.3	21.3	23.9	22.2	23.1	18.9	22.7	

1/ Classes estimated. 2/ End of month, excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler.

An Overview of International Egg Production and Trade

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Abstract: International egg production is concentrated in four countries that produce about 60 percent of the total. Most are consumed in the countries of origin, with only 3 percent exported, and much of the trade is within the EC. Germany, the world's largest importer of eggs, buys primarily from other EC countries. Many policies designed to protect domestic producers also impede trade.

Keywords: Eggs, egg production, trade, trade policies, trade barriers

While eggs are a major food product around the world, most are consumed in the producing country. Production is slowly increasing, and during 1986-1990 averaged about 524 billion eggs (43.7 billion dozen). International trade averaged about 18 billion eggs (1.5 billion dozen). Egg trade is affected by a myriad of country policies restricting trade.

Major Egg Producers and Traders

According to the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, the largest egg producing countries during 1986-90 and their shares of the total were China (25 percent), the USSR (16 percent), the United States (13 percent), Japan (8 percent), and Mexico (3 percent). The EC produced 16 percent of the total. Among the large egg-producing countries, the United States is the only one that is also a major egg exporter. Major egg export markets for the United States are Canada, Japan, some of the Caribbean nations, Hong Kong, and Mexico. The largest egg exporters and their shares of exports in 1986-1990 were the Netherlands (44 percent), China (10 percent), Belgium-Luxembourg (8 percent), the United States (7 percent), and West Germany (6 percent).

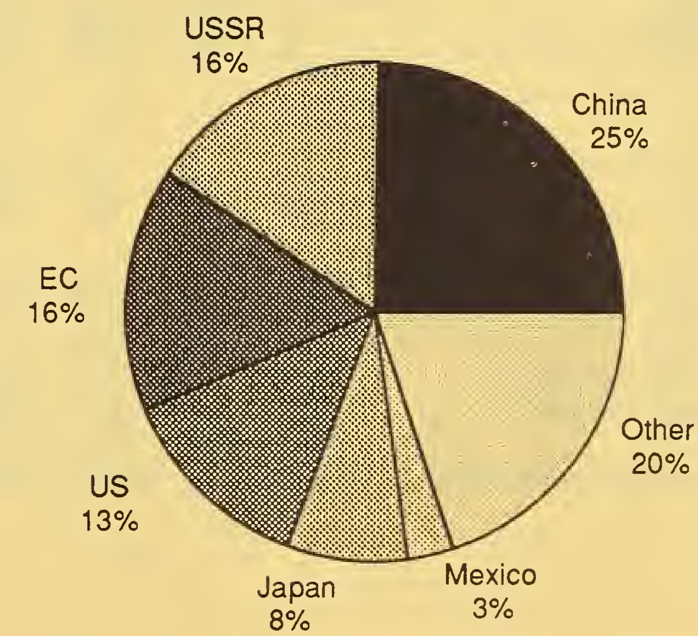
Approximately half of the eggs traded during 1986-1990 were among the EC countries. Germany, the world's largest importer, received most of its imported eggs from other EC countries. Other large importers are Japan and Hong Kong.

The Netherlands is by far the world's largest exporter of eggs with 7,896 million eggs (about 680 million dozen) in 1990, 76 percent of its production. The Dutch are efficient producers and have ready access to world grain markets through the port of Rotterdam. Most Dutch exports are to other EC countries.

The United States exported about 2 percent of its egg production in 1990, some 1,200 million eggs including shell equivalent of egg products. U.S. exports reached a record 234 million dozen in 1981 when exports to the Middle East and other oil exporters were high. Exports reached a recent high in 1988 of 1,702 million eggs (about 142 million dozen) due to large egg-product sales to Japan, large table-egg sales to the Middle East and Hong Kong under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP), and a pickup in exports to Mexico. The United States is generally a small importer, only 109 million eggs (over 9 million dozen) in 1990, mostly shell eggs for breaking and processing into egg products.

German unification created the largest egg producer in the EC, followed by France and the United Kingdom. EC countries are large traders of eggs but almost all among themselves.

Figure A-1
Major Egg Producing Countries' Share of Production, 1986-90



Average annual total--524 billion

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Trade Policies in World Egg Markets

World egg trade is influenced by a variety of policies. An assortment of import levies and tariffs is used to keep eggs out of major markets in the EC. Export subsidies and bonuses are used by exporters to compete in major markets, for example the EC and the United States in the Middle East and Asia. Tariffs on eggs and egg products are used in the United States and Japan. Other government policies affecting world trade include producer subsidy programs, preferential trade agreements, state trading and licensing, quotas, and, in some cases, virtual bans on egg imports.

Policies of Major Exporters

The United States Government does not play a large direct role in the egg industry but trade and policy measures spill over into the sector. Export sales under EEP totaled about 57 million dozen table eggs with total bonus payments estimated at $15.4 million since beginning in 1986 and through July 1991. The general tariff rate of 3.5 cents per dozen on imports applies to all countries not entitled to special treatment, such as countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), the Caribbean Basin countries, and Israel. The Canadian tariff was 2.8 cents per dozen in 1990 as provided for under the Free Trade Agreement. Egg products have general tariffs of around 59 cents per kilogram for dried, and 12 cents on products other than dried. Occasional government purchases of frozen whole eggs and dried-egg mix are included as part of the general support for commodities.

While the European Community (EC) has no direct intervention or market support arrangements for eggs under its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), its border and subsidy measures have a large impact on trade. To control imports and boost exports, the EC uses (1) sluicegate prices (SGP), (2) basic and variable import levies, and (3) export refunds on all shell eggs and products.

The SGP is a theoretical, calculated price at which poultry imports should be priced to the EC, given world grain costs. The import levy is fixed at a level to protect EC egg producers from imports from outside the EC that benefit from world cereal prices considerably below EC cereal prices. The sluicegate price is set to prevent eggs from entering the EC at prices below world cost. The levy is based on the difference between world and EC cereal prices, on current feed conversion ratios, transportation costs, and a standard amount for other production and marketing costs.

In addition, to calculate the import levy, the difference between world and EC prices for cereals is augmented by 7 percent of the sluicegate price. An additional levy can be imposed if the import prices are lower than the sluicegate price. A safeguard clause allows the EC to suspend imports if the EC market is threatened with serious disturbances such as a flood of low-priced imports.

Refunds are paid to EC exporters from the CAP budget to help them compete outside the EC, where producer costs can be lower due to lower feed grain prices, for example. Currently, refunds for exports to the Middle East and Hong Kong on eggs, other than for hatching, are about 23 cents per dozen, and to other locations about 16 cents. Also, refunds are granted on egg products to all destinations uniformly. The refund on dried yolks is $1.18 per kilogram, other than yolks $1.11, liquid egg yolks $0.58, and on frozen yolks, $0.63 per kilogram.

Export refunds are based on a tendering system. Export refunds for eggs, including egg products, in recent years ranged from 20.2 cents per dozen in 1986 to 41 cents in 1989. Refunds to exporters totaled $53.3 million that year.

Turkey has recently become a large exporter of eggs, surpassing the United States in 1989. It encourages production with subsidized credit and supports exports with subsidy payments. Almost all its exports go to the Middle East. Imports have dropped to very low levels and incur border taxes and charges.

China's egg exports have declined despite increasing production. Small farmers still produce 80-90 percent of China's eggs. The modern sector receives subsidized feeds. China is the major supplier to Hong Kong, which accounts for about 90 percent of China's exports.

Finland in some years is a major source of imported eggs for the United States. When Finland has surpluses it uses export subsidies. Its exports are widespread, but in 1989 about one-half came to the United States.

Policies of Major Importers

EC countries are substantial importers of eggs, led by Germany. However, EC import policies severely restrict the flow of trade from countries outside, and most of the trade is within the Community.

Japan's main suppliers are the EC, the United States, Brazil, and Canada. In 1990 the EC had nearly a 40-percent share followed by the United States with nearly 20 percent. Japan is the second-largest importer of U.S. eggs on a value basis. While the United States is the largest supplier of frozen yolks, it is generally losing market share due to price competition.

EC subsidies on egg-product exports to Japan are a major factor in its market-share gain. In 1990, these subsidies were estimated to be about 15 percent of the cost and freight-price quotes for products. Dried-yolk and whole-egg products

have a 25-percent *ad valorem* duty and frozen yolk and whole eggs also are at 25 percent or a 60-yen-per-kilogram specific duty, whichever is higher. There is also a 25-percent tariff on shell eggs. Japanese producers have a price stabilization fund for shell eggs to which they, as well as the government, contribute. Production control is a condition for assistance.

Hong Kong is mainly a fresh (about 85 percent), and mostly brown table egg market. China provided about 33 percent of the total egg imports in 1990, followed by the Netherlands with 18 percent, and the United States with 10 percent. Thailand, Germany, and Finland are other major sources. Hong Kong is a relatively free market with no duties on eggs. Price competition is intense. There are 15 egg importers and 42 wholesalers. Both the EC and the United States use export subsidies in this market. Thailand's exports are declining as domestic demand grows. Over 90 percent of its exports go to Hong Kong and almost all the rest to Singapore.

Canada was the leading egg export market of the United States in 1990, with purchases valued at about $30 million. Sixty percent of the value of U.S. exports to Canada was for hatching eggs, with the remainder split about equally between table eggs and egg products.

Canada retains its supply control and import quota programs under the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United States. However, under the agreement, the global quota was increased from .675 percent of Canada's egg production in the previous year to 1.647 percent. The egg-product quota was also increased. Supplementary quotas are granted by the government when it judges supplies to be tight.

The United States and Canada had 3.5-cents-per-dozen tariffs on imports, but these are being mutually phased out by 10 percent a year under the FTA. Egg products are partially subsidized in Canada. Excess table eggs are put up for bids by breakers. Losses suffered on sales at lower breaker prices are covered by Canadian consumers and producers. These low-priced eggs help Canadian breakers compete in the export market. Recent concerns over broiler hatching eggs and chick supplies and prices in Canada have resulted in their addition to the list of products controlled by quotas. Canada has set an import quota of 21.1 percent of estimated production in a year (17.4 percent for broiler hatching eggs and 3.7 percent for chicks).

Mexico's protection measures vary and are sometimes used as part of domestic economic policies such as anti-inflation programs. Some input subsidies are granted to producers. Currently, permits are required to import eggs and a 10-percent tariff is imposed. Eggs are considered a necessity and prices are generally controlled. Conasupo, a quasi-government agency, sometimes purchases eggs for distribution among the poor.

The Middle East is an important but volatile market for eggs. Production is generally rising, so egg imports are tending lower. Turkey has become an important exporter to this area. Israel is also an exporter and Saudi Arabia a small net exporter to neighboring countries. Israel has reduced its subsidies to egg producers but table egg imports continue to be severely restricted.

The United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia are a customs union with free trade among themselves. In attempting to increase their self-sufficiency, they subsidize and protect their egg industry. Jordan has a preferential trade agreement with Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, and Egypt. Jordan's imports are restricted by lack of credit and foreign exchange. In Iraq, state trading prevails and countertrade agreements are used for some imports because the country has long had difficulty obtaining credit. Some private importers are licensed.

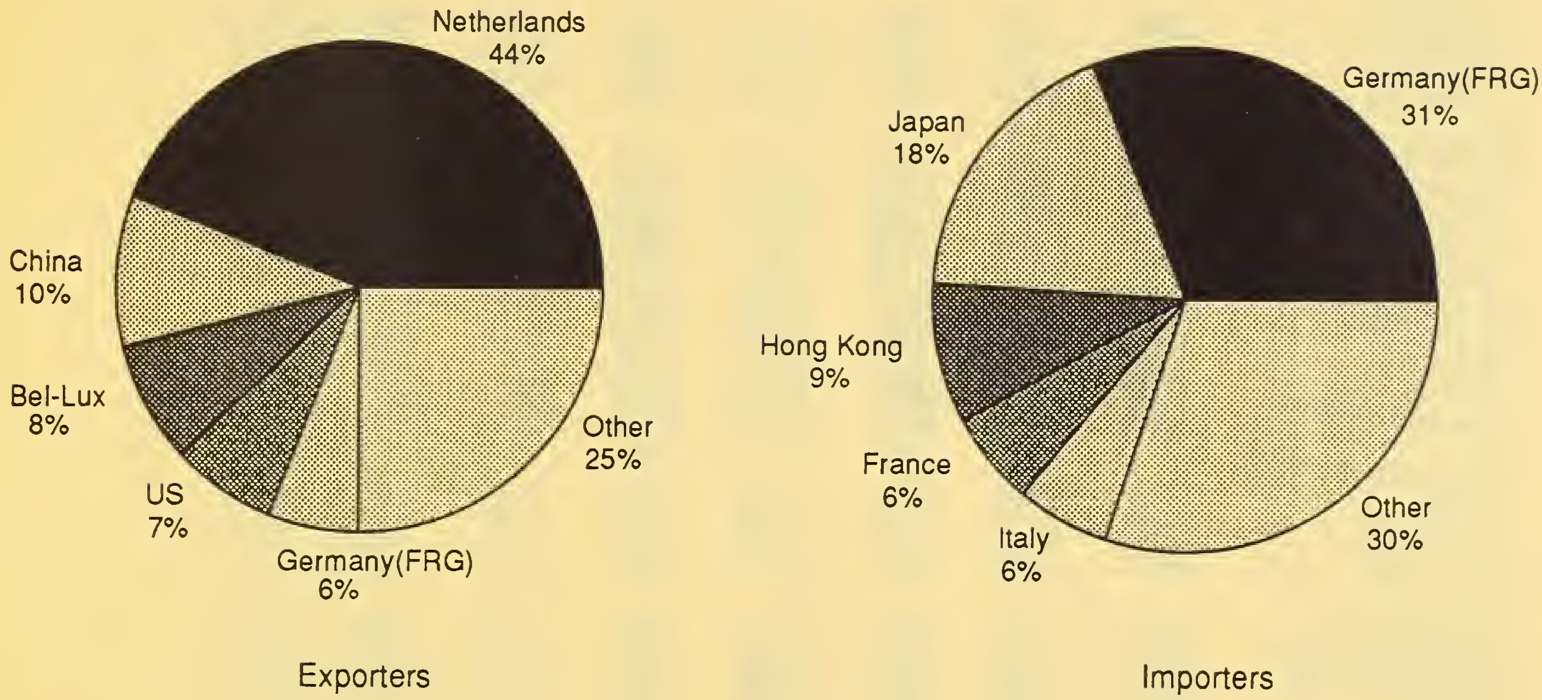
Brazil imported about 1.6 million dozen eggs from the United States in 1990 of which about 75 percent were hatching eggs, but imports are restricted and import licenses are required.

South Korea's egg production has usually been sufficient so that imports are small. However, imports from the United States increased sharply in 1990 to about 1 million dozen equivalent, almost all as egg products. Shell egg and dried-yolk product imports were liberalized on January 1, 1989. Tariffs on eggs and egg products continue at 30 percent.

Taiwan restricts egg imports and requires import licenses. It imports a small amount of U.S. egg products. Taiwan likely will reduce its tariff from an average 26-percent rate, but reductions might not apply to most value-added agricultural products.

Figure A-2

Major Egg Trading Countries' Share of Exports and Imports, 1986-90 Average



Average annual exports--18 billion

Table A-1--Egg production for selected countries

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	86-90	86-90
	Million eggs							%
North America								
Canada	5898	5706	5721	5719	5650	5600	5739	1.1
Mexico	18563	16685	15040	17950	18040	18220	17256	3.3
United States	69196	70418	69410	67174	67910	68580	68822	13.1
Subtotal	93657	92809	90171	90843	91600	92400	91816	17.5
South America								
Argentina	3200	3300	3300	3350	3650	3670	3360	0.6
Brazil	13000	15400	14850	12174	13420	14490	13769	2.6
Venezuela	2691	2585	2700	2600	1900	1950	2495	0.5
Subtotal	18891	21285	20850	18124	18970	20110	19624	3.7
European Community								
Belgium-Luxemborg	2935	2908	2830	2724	2800	2800	2839	0.5
Denmark	1398	1316	1366	1410	1450	1450	1388	0.3
France	14970	14540	15300	15050	14600	14800	14892	2.8
Germany, Fed. Rep.	12765	12315	12280	11884	11900	11600	12229	2.3
Greece	2496	2480	2485	2507	2500	2500	2494	0.5
Ireland	640	640	640	640	640	640	640	0.1
Italy	10300	10743	11234	11223	11490	11490	10998	2.1
Netherlands	10930	10930	10761	10660	10790	10750	10814	2.1
Portugal	1428	1587	1633	1644	1700	1710	1598	0.3
Spain	10877	10500	10856	10140	10100	10000	10495	2.0
United Kingdom	13150	13300	13500	12275	12000	12020	12845	2.5
Subtotal	81889	81259	82885	80157	79970	79760	81232	15.5
Other Western Europe								
Austria	1832	1818	1757	1695	1690	1685	1758	0.3
Finland	1426	1370	1304	1288	1258	1156	1329	0.3
Switzerland	753	690	708	692	683	678	705	0.1
Subtotal	4011	3878	3769	3675	3631	3519	3793	0.7
Eastern Europe								
Bulgaria	2820	2846	2850	2850	2850	2850	2843	0.5
Czechoslovakia	5558	5544	5596	5628	5600	5600	5585	1.1
German Dem Rep	5634	5680	5680	5950	4500	4200	5489	1.0
Hungary	4290	4237	4695	4250	4100	4250	4314	0.8
Poland	8303	7966	8220	8200	7400	7800	8018	1.5
Romania	7900	8000	7650	7600	7620	7620	7754	1.5
Yugoslavia	4770	4922	4972	4700	4660	4730	4805	0.9
Subtotal	39275	39195	39663	39178	36730	37050	38808	7.4
USSR	79892	81917	85150	84600	83500	84000	83012	15.9
Middle East								
Iraq	1636	1482	1600	1500	1300	1000	1504	0.3
Israel	1760	1674	1902	1898	1925	1901	1832	0.3
Saudi Arabia	2490	2071	2765	2800	2900	2985	2605	0.5
Turkey	5900	6100	6200	7200	7600	8000	6600	1.3
Subtotal	11786	11327	12467	13398	13725	13886	12541	2.4
North Africa								
Algeria	2200	2875	3200	3400	3470	3600	3029	0.6
Egypt	2200	2100	1800	1500	1600	1600	1840	0.4
Subtotal	4400	4975	5000	4900	5070	5200	4869	0.9
Other Africa								
South Africa	3235	3369	3723	4012	4000	4008	3668	0.7
Asia								
China	111000	118000	139100	140900	143000	146000	130400	24.9
Hong Kong	41	44	40	36	34	34	39	0.0
Japan	37080	39567	40137	40383	40250	40150	39483	7.5
Korea	6011	6574	7204	6919	7000	7200	6742	1.3
Taiwan	4070	4298	4400	4450	4500	4500	4344	0.8
Subtotal	158202	168483	190881	192688	194784	197884	181008	34.6
Oceania								
Australia	3215	3210	3238	3286	3468	3540	3283	0.6
Total	498453	511707	537797	534861	535448	541357	523653	100.0

Source: USDA, FAS World Poultry Situation, April 1991

Table A-2--Egg exports for selected countries

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	86-90	86-90
	Million eggs							%
North America								
Canada	191	304	264	261	274	285	259	1.4
Mexico	19	1	0	0	0	0	4	0.0
United States	1219	1335	1702	1099	1206	1248	1312	7.3
Subtotal	1429	1640	1966	1360	1480	1533	1575	8.8
South Africa								
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Venezuela	149	3	0	0	0	0	30	0.2
Subtotal	149	3	0	0	0	0	30	0.2
European Community								
Belgium-Luxemborg	1120	1268	1377	1712	1865	1950	1468	8.2
Denmark	113	81	107	143	204	200	130	0.7
France	570	439	514	571	715	770	562	3.1
Germany, Fed. Rep.	951	951	1004	1093	1080	880	1016	5.7
Greece	5	5	5	0	0	0	3	0.0
Ireland	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0.0
Italy	12	13	14	50	50	50	28	0.2
Netherlands	7892	7686	7774	7980	8150	8250	7896	44.1
Portugal	1	21	13	22	21	21	16	0.1
Spain	44	20	30	25	24	26	29	0.2
United Kingdom	297	230	286	410	385	355	322	1.8
Subtotal	11011	10720	11130	12012	12500	12508	11475	64.0
Excl intra-EC trade	2059	1515	2066	2503	1951	1821	2019	11.3
Other Western Europe								
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Finland	425	369	316	326	293	191	346	1.9
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Subtotal	426	369	316	326	293	191	346	1.9
Eastern Europe								
Bulgaria	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	1.7
Czechoslovakia	100	100	85	35	38	38	72	0.4
German Dem Rep	200	200	200	364	0	0	193	1.1
Hungary	137	145	160	125	135	135	140	0.8
Poland	38	25	30	15	5	0	23	0.1
Romania	625	525	525	535	530	530	548	3.1
Yugoslavia	156	108	300	10	15	25	118	0.7
Subtotal	1566	1413	1610	1394	1033	1038	1403	7.8
USSR	21	21	0	20	20	30	16	0.1
Middle East								
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Israel	47	45	123	145	110	100	94	0.5
Saudi Arabia	100	267	168	166	203	168	181	1.0
Turkey	490	432	201	1214	1400	1600	747	4.2
Subtotal	637	744	492	1525	1713	1868	1022	5.7
North Africa								
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other Africa								
South Africa	47	57	33	34	15	15	37	0.2
Asia								
China	3219	3422	1145	814	725	740	1865	10.4
Hong Kong	40	54	47	55	65	66	52	0.3
Japan	0	0	2	4	2	2	2	0.0
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Taiwan	26	26	26	26	0	0	21	0.1
Subtotal	3285	3502	1220	899	792	808	1940	10.8
Oceania								
Australia	91	77	99	100	39	39	81	0.5
Total	18662	18546	16866	17670	17885	18030	17926	100.0
Total(exc intra-EC trade)	9710	9341	7802	8161	7336	7343	8470	47.3

Source: USDA, FAS World Poultry Situation, April 1991

Table A-3--Egg imports for selected countries

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	86-90	86-90
	Million eggs							%
North America								
Canada	312	393	409	409	430	435	391	2.2
Mexico	1	14	202	164	121	86	100	0.6
United States	164	67	63	302	109	84	141	0.8
Subtotal	477	474	674	875	660	605	632	3.5
South America								
Argentina	13	10	10	5	5	6	9	0.0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Venezuela	0	6	5	3	5	5	4	0.0
Subtotal	13	16	15	8	10	11	12	0.1
European Community								
Belgium-Luxemborg	797	883	999	1153	1180	1190	1002	5.5
Denmark	93	200	138	108	100	100	128	0.7
France	700	1089	1162	1327	1315	1325	1119	6.2
Germany, Fed. Rep.	5664	5664	5609	5358	5700	6000	5599	30.9
Greece	50	50	50	20	28	28	40	0.2
Ireland	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	1.2
Italy	1091	1288	944	1133	1133	1133	1118	6.2
Netherlands	457	229	407	622	660	780	475	2.6
Portugal	2	0	1	17	20	23	8	0.0
Spain	21	26	138	471	616	716	254	1.4
United Kingdom	618	415	674	824	852	810	677	3.7
Subtotal	9703	10054	10332	11243	11814	12315	10629	58.6
Excl intra-EC trade	606	820	635	939	631	721	726	4.0
Other Western Europe								
Austria	127	137	115	350	353	349	216	1.2
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Switzerland	827	858	838	781	794	770	820	4.5
Subtotal	954	995	953	1131	1147	1119	1036	5.7
Eastern Europe								
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
German Dem Rep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Yugoslavia	108	11	50	16	8	5	39	0.2
Subtotal	108	11	50	16	8	5	39	0.2
USSR	415	196	167	220	210	210	242	1.3
Middle East								
Iraq	550	622	415	400	225	0	442	2.4
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	25	30	51	29	29	63	33	0.2
Turkey	6	16	7	1	1	1	6	0.0
Subtotal	581	668	473	430	255	64	481	2.7
North Africa								
Algeria	162	158	98	119	120	130	131	0.7
Egypt	140	135	69	20	0	0	73	0.4
Subtotal	302	293	167	139	120	130	204	1.1
Other Africa								
South Africa	18	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.0
Asia								
China	0	0	4	23	63	73	18	0.1
Hong Kong	1536	1644	1709	1605	1689	1695	1637	9.0
Japan	3020	2565	3265	3844	3300	3500	3199	17.6
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Subtotal	4556	4209	4978	5472	5052	5268	4853	26.8
Oceania								
Australia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2	0.0
Total	17127	16916	17809	19534	19277	19728	18133	100.0
Total(exc intra-EC trade)	8030	7682	8102	9230	8093	8133	8227	45.4

Source: USDA, FAS World Poultry Situation, April 1991

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